

THE NAPANEE

Colebrook
Garrison 11 Feb 00

o. 42 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

Advancement Improvement

While our stock looks very much the same on the outside, within there has been constant advancement and improvement, more room now than before—more help—more stocks—more facilities—and more enthusiasm. Your good will is more to us than profit—we do not forget that your interests are our interests. During coming months we hope largely to increase the store's sphere of usefulness. By serving you well, and doing it better than ever, we continue to command success by deserving it.

Supplementary Millinery Opening.

Our Milliners have been receiving continued congratulations on the great success of their opening last Saturday. Our Hats are beyond question the handsomest and most elegant on the market to-day—the very acme of style fashion and beauty—up to date in every respect—not a novelty or wanted shape is missing. We are continuing our opening all this week and on Saturday as well. We cordially invite you to inspect our stock whether you wish to buy or not.

Dress Goods.

Since the opening of the season our Dress Goods business has been constantly increasing. It is easy here to find what you want and the prices are always less than you expect.

"Gold Medal" Black Dress Goods are a strong point in our stock. Every yard is guaranteed by the makers. We buy them direct from the manufacturers. We control these goods for Napanee.

New Handkerchiefs.

From Richardson Son & Owden, of Belfast, Ireland, we this week received some special values in real Irish Linen Handkerchiefs. Men's Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, guaranteed pure linen, at 15c., 20c., and 25c. Ladies' Handker-

Men's Rigby Waterproofed Frieze Ulsters.

We have the sole agency in Napanee for Men's Waterproofed Frieze Ulsters. These goods are all guaranteed by the manufacturers. If not satisfactory they are returned and the money will be refunded. We sell them at \$7.00 each. They're better goods than you can get at any other store for the money.

New Carpets.

Although this is a new department with us, it is proving a great success. Remember we haven't an ounce of Carpet in the store. Every yard has been bought this year. We have Ingrain Carpets at 24c.—32½c.—39c. and 62½c., that we guarantee cannot be bought at this price in any store in Canada. We have Saxon Ingrain Carpet at 25c. and 40c. per yard. We have Tappan Carpets from 25c. to 75c. per yard. Try us for Carpets.

Lace Curtains.

We've a magnificent stock of Lace Curtains, new and the greatest values that has ever been offered. For instance Lace Curtains 2½ yards long, at 25c. per pair. Curtains 3 yards long, at 50c. per pair, which are worth

Gold Medal Black Dress Goods are a strong point in our stock. Every yard is guaranteed by the makers. We buy them direct from the manufacturers. We control these goods for Napanee.

price in any store in Canada. We have Saxton Br Carpet at 25c. and 40c. per yard. We have Taj Carpets from 25c. to 75c. per yard. Try us for Carp

New Handkerchiefs.

From Richardson Son & Owden, of Belfast, Ireland, we this week received some special values in real Irish Linen Handkerchiefs. Men's Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, guaranteed pure linen, at 15c., 20c., and 25c. Ladies' Handkerchiefs, embroidered, hemstitched &c. in new designs, special value from 10c. up to 35c. each.

Lace Curtains.

We've a magnificent stock of Lace Curtains, new d and the greatest values that has ever been offered. instance Lace Curtains 2½ yards long, at 25c. per pair. Curtains 3 yards long, at 50c. per pair, which are worth and Curtains at 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25c. per pair, which worth \$1.00, \$1.25. and \$1.75 per pair.

The Robinson Co'y

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I am about to transfer my Tavern License for my premises at Entry rise to Patrick J. Gillen, of the Village of Ma'oc.

x EDWARD HAMILTON,

Enterprise, Sept. 8th, 1899.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

Farm at Switerville, convenient to school house and church, post office, cheese factories, markets, etc., etc. Good buildings, good soil, good roads, good neighbors—everything first-class, except the price. Apply to N. A. ASSELSTINE, Wilton.

MONEY,

Bring your cash and get a Bicycle.

50 WHEELS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, must be sold for cash within a few days. Prices from \$12.00 TO \$40.00.

Also 2 NEW TOP BUCCIES, McLaughlin make

S. CASEY DENISON, store north end Centre street.

STEAMER

"C. H. Merritt"

Best Sunday School Excursion

Steamer on the bay.

APPLY TO

J. E. ROBINSON,

at THE ROBINSON CO'S STORE, for Rates and Dates.



Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, September 16th, 1899.

In accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 181, Section 14, Sub Section 4, being an Act respecting the Survey of Lands, notice is hereby given that the survey of the road allwance between the seventh and eighth concessions in the Township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox, from lot number seven to lot number thirteen inclusive, for which instructions were issued by the Department of Crown Lands on the petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of Richmond, has been performed by Ontario Land Surveyor, William R. Aylsworth, of Belleville, who has filed the returns, in duplicate, in this Department.

On the 24th of October next the report of the survey will be considered and all parties affected thereby will be heard at the Department of Crown Lands, providing they have any objections to make to said survey, and in the event of no such objections being filed, the survey will be confirmed in accordance with the provisions of the Act above named.

All parties are required to govern themselves accordingly.

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, Director of Surveys.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Public Building, Woodstock, Ont." will be received at this office until Tuesday, 3rd October, 1899, for the erection of a Public Building at Woodstock, Ont., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of A. S. Ball, Esq., Barrister, Woodstock, Ont.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

E. F. E. ROY,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Sept. 15th, 1899.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT

The Board of Audit

FOR THE COUNTY OF

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

will meet to audit the Public accounts at the Judge's Chambers in

THE COURT HOUSE

—IN THE—

TOWN OF NAPANEE,

—ON—

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, '99

at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

All accounts for Audit must be delivered to the Clerk of the Peace on or before the 1st day of October, 1899.

H. M. DEROCHE,

Clerk of the Peace.

Napanee, Sept. 25th, 1899.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

VOTERS' LIST COURT, MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH FREDERICKSBURG.

Notice is hereby given that a court will be held pursuant to the Ontario Voters' Lists Act by his Honour the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, at the Town Hall of said Municipality on the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock a.m., to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of North Fredericksburgh for the year 1899.

All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

FRED A. PERRY,

Clerk of N. Fredericksburgh.

Dated at Chambers, this 23rd day of September, 1899.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber, Sept. 22nd, 1899.

A special meeting of the town council took place on Friday evening last, Mayor Pruyn officiating.

Councillors present—Miller, Aylsworth, Leonard, Lapum, Carson.

The minutes of the last regular sessions were read and confirmed.

A communication from Trayton Pearson, asking aid from the council for himself and wife, as he is unable to work. The matter was referred to the Poor and Sanitary Committee to report.

The Street Committee reported an expenditure of \$3.47 for breaking stone.

On motion of Carson and Lapum the resolution passed at the last meeting of the council authorizing the building of a cement walk along Dundas St. from West to Robert St. outside the trees was rescinded.

On motion of Lapum and Aylsworth, it was decided to put down a six foot plank walk inside of the trees. The resolution also permitted the placing of a cement walk opposite the property of any rate payer wanting it, under the usual conditions.

The sum of \$10 was placed in the hands of the Poor and Sanitary Committee.

The following accounts were ordered paid: J. L. Boyes, ticket to Kingston for Jas. Leary, 70c.; L. Kelley, drawing hose cart, 50c.; A. Plumley, drawing hose cart twice, \$1.00; Thos. Down & Co., charging 2 dozen fire extinguishers \$18.00. The treasurer was granted vouchers for \$42.08 and \$122.38.

Council adjourned.

Close's Mills grind every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, except Tuesday, Sept. 5th, and Thursday, Sept. 7th. Grists from a distance should be in by noon.

JAS. A. CLOSE.

YARKER.

On Wednesday evening, Sept. many of the members of the Yarker odist church, League and Sabbath repaired to the home of Mr. E. Ba bid him and his family good-bye. Joyner read the following address which Miss E. Montgomery presented with the works of Charles Dickens

ADDRESS.

To Mr. A. Banyard:—

Dear Brother,—We, the members: Yarker Methodist Sabbath school, to opportunity of expressing our appr of your labors among us. During stay of four years here we have foun ever ready to engage in any goo Your untiring zeal, incessant toil al ity to the church have been characteristics of your life. In all terests of the school you have b noble part. In times when its was small your energy dic grow less; when we felt like falter the way, your encouraging wor prompt action led us to brighter ho

Now in the course of events you part from us. We deeply regret y parture because of the loss wh shall sustain. Although we kno some other school will be the gainer, are selfish enough to wish that you remain with us. We trust tha temporal and spiritual prosperit tend you wherever your lot might b As a slight token of our appreciat love we ask you to accept this gil pray that the Divine blessing may you and your dear family, and if providence of God we are not permi meet on earth again may we all gre other in Heaven.

"When we asunder part It gives us inward pain; But we shall still be joined in hea And hope to meet again."

Signed on behalf of the school, E League and church:

MISS E. MONT

MRS. M. JOYN

Mr. Baupard, in his reply, wishe press his heartfelt thanks for such of their appreciation. His work church and its adjuncts had alway done with a ready and willing hea had not labored for a reward save consciousness of having done his du this needs no reward) and what the might by and bye confer upon him felt keenly the separation and hop prayed that though absent in body would yet be united in spirit' and never met here again, he truste would meet in Heaven. The hymn bo with you till we meet again" wa offered by the pastor, Rev. C. offered prayer.

Beautiful Hammocks at Pollard's Book

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ADA—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1899.

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movement with
more facilities
can profit and
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sphere of use-
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satisfactory they can be
ided. We sell them at
than you can get in any

ment with us yet it is
we haven't an old piece
d has been bought this
24c.—32½c.—39c.—48c.
ot be bought at a less
e have Saxon Brussels
We have Tapestry
Try us for Carpets.

e Curtains, new designs
ver been offered. For
, at 25c. per pair. Lace
ir, which are worth 50c.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

LAPUM'S WEST.

We were visited here last week and Sunday with a very welcome rain, which makes the farmers faces look more pleasant, as wells here were nearly all dry.

Fall fairs and threshing are the order now.

Mr. Martin still continues to be very low, with but slight hopes of his recovery, considering his very old age.

Messrs. Wm. and John Irish, formerly of this place, now of Watertown, N. Y., are visiting at Mr. J. Irish.—Miss Nora Snider, of Kingston, at Mr. Levi Brown's.—Miss Dollie Drury, of Newburgh, at Mr. J. E. Boulton's.

Mr. J. Irish is doing a large business with his stone lifting machine.

Our local grass widow's union, wish the time limit of the Manitoba Excursion was considerable less in fact about now.

Stoves and furnaces, largest and best assortment, Famous, Actives, Sonveniors, Imperial, Oxford. With this line of Ranges we defy any competition. Boyle & Son.

WILTON.

Lester Babcock spent a few days last week in Ottawa.

Miss Edna Guess, Murvale, spent last Sunday the guest of Miss Rose Shibley.

Miss Stella Neilson, accompanied by Miss Agnes Kolorin, Tamworth, spent Saturday and Sunday at W. H. Neilsons.

Work on the Hornerite church is progressing rapidly.

Miss Pearl Switzer gave a birthday party to a number of her friends last Saturday.

The Presbyterian church was reopened last Sunday. Services were conducted in the afternoon by Rev. W. W. Peck, of Napanee, and in the evening by the pastor Rev. D. Fleming. At the two services the collection amounted to \$80.00. The church with its walls and ceiling newly kalsomined, the seats and pulpit repainted, new carpet and matting, and five large new lamps in place of the old chandeliers looks very neat and bright. The ladies who took particular interest in the work, and their pastor who was ever ready to render any assistance possible are to be congratulated at the neat appearance the church now presents.

TORONTO TESTIMONY.

Catarrh Victim for Years—An Unsolicited Story of a Wonderful Cure by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

"I'm so well pleased with Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and the good results derived from it that I hardly know how to express myself. For years I have been troubled with Catarrh in the head and throat. I tried many remedies but no relief until I began to use Dr. Agnew's. Words cannot express my gratitude for the good it has done me. I highly recommend it." Mrs. M. Greenwood, 204 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. Sold by Deftlor & Wallace.

BELL ROCK.

The equinoctial storm has been pouring out its fury upon us for the last two days.

LAND PLASTER FOR SALE

ALSO.... Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and all kinds of Building Material. Star Portland Cement, the best in the market.

DRY MILL WOOD AND CEDAR BLOCKS.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY,
R. SHIPMAN, Agent.



Attractive Assortment.

This is a great season for us. We get the finest food products in great variety and quantity, and at somewhat reduced cost compared with other months of the year.

This enables us to offer you the best of everything cheaper than you can obtain it elsewhere.

Fruits, vegetables, and all the delicious edibles of the season are here in abundance.

J. F. SMITH.

VILLAGE OF BATH ON THE BOOM.

Another new enterprise has been started by an outsider, Mr. G. A. Wartman, who seems to be endowed with the proverbial three P's, push, pluck, and principle, in his new undertaking. He has wisely purchased the property of the Roger's estate, which was in a tumble down condition, at a very low figure, and changed the whole into a solid filled-in wharf, model storehouse, and coal building. The next is a mill for cracking grain for feed purposes. The machinery for elevating grain saves a great deal of horse power and manual labor.

We are glad to see that outsiders are beginning to find out, and those who have begun business here are beginning to realize that we have advantages that few villages offer.

We notice of late that our "press" correspondents, in their "Bath items" as a rule neglect to show up our business advantages, which all other places do, which neglect favours a few worthless persons here whose only business is to hunt up those who come here to look up business interests, and send them away with the expression "Poor Bath" on their lips, which has become a by-word to outsiders. We beg to show that we are not poor, and that the adjective "poor" is a misnomer when applied to Bath. In the first place, our public school is not a poor one, when we invariably select the best teachers, who turn out more candidates for the higher grades than any village in the county having no higher

the net fishing will no longer be allowed in any part of the bay. This will no doubt call for another resort which we are told is contemplated. A site for which can be gotten cheap. Some there are who think that opposition in trade is against them, but this is not so when not overdone, for what is lost in one way is gained in another viz. increase of customers.

Now about our harbor. There can be no better on the Bay of Quinte with one exception, McDonald's cove, both of which lie close together, with the lake light-house between, and at the junction of the bay with the lake. Both these harbors, from choice by boats coming down the bay or from the lake, or vice versa, can be entered and remain safe from any storm. Our anchorage all along our front is of the best. Our fisheries here excell all others on "Bay Quinte," a depot for all kinds of fish in bay or lake is established. We have the roomiest bass or perch grounds in easy reach, with plenty of experienced fishermen to guide the strangers and provide suitable boats. We have daily steamers to all points and railway connection likewise. Telegraph and telephone lines with all outside places, good air pure water, and no mosquitoes black flies or other pests, no malaria, the best of physicians and an efficient board of health who keep every thing in a good sanitary condition. No epidemic can come here to stay for there is nothing for it to feed on and is at once stamped out.

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We have Tapestry
Try us for Carpets.

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.25c. per pair, which are
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Co'y.

YARKER.
Wednesday evening, Sept. 20th,
the members of the Yarker Meth-
odist church, League and Sabbath school
to the home of Mr. E. Banyard to
and his family good-bye. Mrs. M.
read the following address, after
Miss E. Montgomery presented him
s works of Charles Dickens.

ADDRESS.
A. Banyard :
Brother, - We, the members of the
Methodist Sabbath school, take this
city of expressing our appreciation
labors among us. During your
four years here we have found you
ady to engage in any good work.
tiring zeal, incessant toil and fide-
the church have been marked
istics of your life. In all the in-
f the school you have borne a
art. In times when its activity
mall your energy did not
s ; when we felt like faltering by
y, your encouraging words and
action led us to brighter hopes.
n the course of events you are to
m us. We deeply regret your de-
because of the loss which we
tain. Although we know that
er school will be the gainer, yet we
sh enough to wish that you were to
with us. We trust that both
land spiritual prosperity will at-
t wherever your lot might be cast.
ht token of our appreciation and
ask you to accept this gift. We
t the Divine blessing may attend
l your dear family, and if in the
ice of God we are not permitted to
earth again may we all greet each
Heaven.
n we asunder part
s us inward pain ;
e shall still be joined in heart ;
ope to meet again."
l on behalf of the school, Epworth
and church :

MISS E. MONTGOMERY,
MRS. M. JOYNER.
supard, in his reply, wished to ex-
s heartfelt thanks for such a token
appreciation. His work in the
nd its adjuncts had always been
a ready and willing heart. He
labored for a reward save that a
ness of having done his duty (and
is no reward) and what the Master
y and by confer upon him. He
ly the separation and hoped and
that though absent in body, they
at be united in spirit and if they
et here again, he trusted they
eet in Heaven. The hymn "God
you till we meet again" was sung,
ich the pastor, Rev. C. Adams,
rayer.

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Words cannot express my gratitude for the
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it." Mrs. M. Greenwood, 204 Adelaide
Street West, Toronto. Sold by Detlor &
Wallace.

BELL ROCK.
The equinoctial storm has been pouring
out its fury upon us for the last two days.
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Turpah have the
sympathy of many friends for the loss of
their infant son.

The "Harvest Home" held in the Meth-
odist church here on the 20th inst. was a
success in every way. The church was
tastefully decorated with flowers, vines and
autumn leaves. The sample of grains
fruits and vegetables also used in the de-
coration clearly demonstrated that the region
round about Bell Rock is not a desert. A
very entertaining programme was given by
Rev. Mr. Stratford and Messrs. Hutchinson
and C. Westley Walker of Kingston. The
selections rendered consisted of trios vocal
solos and recitations. A vocal solo given
by Rev Mr. Stratford was highly appreciated.
The refreshments served by the
ladies were all that could be desired both in
quality and quantity.

Mrs. G. M. Sanborn has returned home
from visiting friends in Hastings and
Peterborough counties.

Mrs. J. S. Allen and Miss Nettie Allen,
of Mountain Grove, were calling on friends
here last week.

R. Clow and wife, of Parham spent a few
days with friends here.

Miss Tillie Sproule is a guest at D. T.
Amey's.

F. W. Vallean and family spent Sunday
at Selby.

**Children Cry for
CASTORIA.**
You Cannot Afford to
Experiment When
Health is in
Danger.

**Paine's Celery Compound
Gives Sure and Honest
Results.**

**It Makes You Well and Enables
You to Stay So.**

When ill health comes and the symp-
toms of disease cause alarm, many consult
a physician, who, with the best intention,
prescribes a certain medicine to-day and
something entirely different the following
week. This kind of experimenting is fre-
quently carried on for a long time, and at
a cost to the patient that is hard to bear.

How vastly different the position of sick
people who make use of Paine's Celery
Compound, that marvellous prescription of
Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M.D.! The first
dose of the world-famed medicine inspires
an immediate confidence and faith, because
the virtues of the medicine produce feelings
and sensations that promise health and
new life, and the cost to the sick in every
case is one-tenth that of the ordinary
medical charges.

There is no home in Canada that can
afford to be without Paine's Celery Com-
pound ; it is within the reach of every class
of our people. It gives an honest promise
of health, strength and long years to the
rheumatic, neuralgic, dyspeptic, nervous,
sleepless, and those afflicted with blood
diseases and kidney and liver troubles.
The testimony of thousands in the past
shows that Paine's Celery Compound
makes people well and enables them to
stay so.

business advantages, which all other
places do, which neglect favours a few
worthless persons here whose only
business is to hunt up those who come
here to look up business interests, and
send them away with the expression
"Poor Bath" on their lips, which has
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when applied to Bath. In the first
place, our public school is not a poor
one, when we invariably select the best
teachers, who turn out more candi-
dates for the higher grades than any
village in the county having no higher
school. Our town council is not poor,
when we have available funds over
and above building etc. assets in cash
or its equivalent of about \$2500. Our
school-board having the same about,
and our whole tax not to exceed an
average of 24 mills on the dollar. We
average two paupers whom our village
supports. Our merchants are not poor
all are in good standing with a fair
credit one of whom in particular has
always paid 100 cents on the dollar
when asking credit.

Mr. D. W. Ball, is as usual doing a
large trade in the grain, coal and
lumber business, is business like, and
obliging, and has done considerable in
building up and encouraging trade.

Our evaporator, the first enterprise
started here of late, is in a flourishing
condition under the management of
Mr. Ellis, (foreman.) The proprietors
are well pleased with their invest-
ment here. Our cheese-factory is in a
flourishing condition and Mr. Forrester
is giving good satisfaction to his
patrons.

Mr. E. McKenty is doing a good and
safe general business, running two
stores in connection, also engaged in
the coal business &c.

Mr. Robert Mott is always open for
trade, and doing a brisk business
principally groceries, provisions, fruit
etc.

Mr. Hall, tinsmith, and dealer in
stoves, etc. and one of our late comers
is succeeding well, having built of late
a fine dwelling and store combined,
during his short stay here.

Mr. Covert is doing a lively business
in fruit and sweet-meats, groceries,
etc. in connection with his tailoring
shop.

Our resident Joseph Gardener who
has tried to make his fortune in all
parts of the North West and Pacific
Coast, has of late at last completed a
fine dwelling and store attachment, and
engaged in the store and undertaking
business, and is here to stay. He has
lost a good deal of money and time
abroad, but has been successful since
his return.

Maxwell Robinson and the firm of
J. and L. Armstrong, successors of
Belfour & Armstrong, are doing well
in the carriage business and giving
the best satisfaction to their customers.

Overton Ball since his return from
the States has succeeded in building
up a good bakery and grocery, etc.
business, and he is here to stay.

Chas. Burley is the only butcher at
present here, and would like to have
another come in for the sake of a
healthy competition, believing that
"competition is the life of trade."

Our two hotels act up to the letter
of law, affording every accommodation
for their guests, one of the proprietors
runs a billiard table on well conducted
principles.

Our summer resort kept by Mr. and
Mrs. Edwards is noted for holding its
guests, and so crowded that they con-
template making additions to prepare for
the increase of tourists and others that
will flock here the coming season. when

or perch grounds in easy reach, with
plenty of experienced fishermen to
guide the strangers and provide suit-
able boats. We have daily steamers
to all points and railway connection
likewise. Telegraph and telephone
lines with all outside places, good air
pure water, and no mosquitoes black
flies or other pests, no malaria, the best
of physicians and an efficient board of
health who keep every thing in a good
sanitary condition. No epidemic can
come here to stay for there is nothing
for it to feed on and is at once stamped
out.

In this antiquated village the tourist
and visitor has something to learn
and see. Here can be seen the oldest
church (over a century) in Canada that
is in a good state of preservation.
Here is the site of the highest seat of
learning in what was then called
Upper Canada, and here on our west
end (Finkle's Point) was where the
first steamers were built that plied on
Lake Ontario after this village became
the centre of ship building, here is
where fortunes have been made and in-
discreetly spent abroad when they
should have been spent at home to
build up and make a city. Notwith-
standing this draw-back, had it not
been for the cupidity of a few who
held the land property, and who
exactd so high a price for so much as
would build a station for the Grand
Trunk caused the officials of that road
to locate as far from Bath as suited
their convenience. These persons saw
their error too late to mend. Subse-
quently however when the old officials
of this road were removed and the old
score forgotten our council moved a
resolution that C. L. Rogers, clerk of
the council, would confer with
superintendent of Grand Trunk asking
for a loop line to run into our village
beginning a short distance east of
Ernestown station, and terminating a
short distance this side of Fredericks-
burgh station and do away with a
heavy grade in favor of his road.
This scheme was considered feasible
and engineers were appointed and
surveyed the land for the loop, which
they reported favourable, but we not
having manufacturing and trade
enough to support the out lay in the
removal of their station etc., aban-
doned the project. I mention this to
show what we need to bring the
road here and I believe in the near
future we will succeed, if we encour-
age manufacturing and other indus-
tries, if not an electric road can be
built cheaply to suit our purpose and
convenience in tapping the Grand
Trunk.

I have a communication from one of
the wealthy firms in Oswego, N. Y., in
answer to the questions if we succeed
in getting the loop which would open
the north part of the country trade.
Would it be any advantage to your
men of capital to invest here in pro-
moting trade relation between here and
Oswego. The answer was favourable,
but the project failed then. Now that
we know the cause let us not lose
sight of the next opportunity by en-
couraging trade. What we need now
is a canning factory, a seed house and
a flour mill etc.

E. BURLEY.
"He that any Good 'Could Win."
Should be provided with good health, and
everyone who would have good health
should remember that pure, rich blood is
the first requisite. Hood's Sarsaparilla, by
giving good blood and good health, has
helped many a man to success, besides
giving strength and courage to thousands
of women who, before taking it, could not
even see any good in life to win.

HOUSEHOLD.

A GEM.

Just to-day I found a gem.
Fit for royal diadem—
Though, forsooth,
All the sichest kings can measure
Could not buy from me my treasure;
'Tis a pearl, snow-white and fair
In a rose-lined casket rare
Baby's tooth!

HOW TO WASH DISHES

The water cannot be too hot for your glasses, and no matter how frail they are they will not break in the coldest weather providing that you manage it rightly. Heat expands, cold contracts; and the unequal expansion of the outer and inner surfaces of the glass will cause a fracture. Thus, if you pour a hot liquid into a cold glass the inner surface expands more rapidly than the outer; while if you set a cold glass in hot water the reverse takes place—breaking the vessel in either case. Therefore, dip your glasses into the water sidewise, and roll them around as you do so with a quick twist of the hand so that the expansion is equal. Merely observe this simple law of physics, and you may wash your glass with safety in the hottest of water. Glasses cannot be clean unless washed in clean hot water; moreover, they should be wiped as soon as they are taken out of the water, using a clean, dry towel. If allowed to stand and drain, the water will dry on them in cloudy streaks. Glasses which have been used only for water need no soap; it is only necessary to rinse them in hot water. The superstition that glass washed in hot water becomes brittle probably originated in the fact that if it is allowed to stand in a draft, directly after being taken out of the water the sudden contraction of the outer surface breaks the glass. In the same manner a pitcher, which has held iced lemonade on a hot day, has been known to crack from top to bottom immediately after being suddenly emptied.

After washing the glasses, next take the cups and saucers, and then the silver, before any of the dishes with grease on them is put into the pan. Wipe each piece separately as you take it out of the water and take care to have it thoroughly dry before putting aside. If many dishes are to be washed then change the water again and again. Dishes should never be washed in water which has become greasy. Be careful not to put too many pieces in the water at once, lest they strike against each other and be chipped. Fastidious housekeepers are agreed that it is better for a dish to be broken outright than chipped; since the first misfortune is done once and for all, while the later is a constantly recurring source of annoyance as long as the defaced article holds together, which it is to do indefinitely. Hand-painted china and that with gilt decorations should never be allowed to stand in water, especially in hot water, since such treatment is certain, sooner or later, to injure the decoration. Many a housewife, mourns over the nearly effaced figures on some once beautiful dish which has been ruined in this manner.

COLOR IN FURNISHINGS.

There are rooms in some houses that produce a sense of irritation on nerve and brain on those who are sensitive to color, so crude and harsh and jarring are the arrangements of the same. Go into another room in some other

and allow Dame Nature to do her work. This is true of any wound, and the idea that such a thing is a healing substance is really a mistake; but naturally one is eager to do something for the little sufferer, and our grandmothers were not far wrong when upon a bruise they bound a bit of fresh beefsteak, or brown paper bound in vinegar, or a bit of cotton saturated with diluted arnica. The swelling goes down, and there is relief to pain, and Dame Nature is helped in her work. The pressure of such an application promotes the reabsorption of the blood and some of these applications effect a deadening of sensation to the wound.

Children are apt to travel on tours of investigation, and one of the various means of deciding whether or not a thing is valuable is by the taste; hence, it is not unusual for them to swallow buttons, fruit-stones, thimbles, pennies, and even a quarter of a dollar has been known to pass through a child's intestines. The first thing to do is to be sure that the thing has been swallowed. Then give an ordinary cathartic, syrup of rhubarb or castor oil, with which encourage the child to eat plentifully of mashed potatoes, thick mush, or any other articles of food which will fill up the intestines, and so force the obstructing article through.

BABY'S MATTRESS

A nice mattress for a child's bed may be made of paper. Old letters, or any clean paper that is not too stiff, may be torn into strips for this purpose. Make a stout cover of the size required, fill it with the torn paper and over all place a folded blanket.

ANOTHER MEAN MAN

Is a Bachelor and Gets Sewing Machine Agent's to Do His Mending.

"He's the meanest man that I ever had anything to do with," said the sewing-machine agent. "I received a note from him the other day saying that he desired to view one of our matchless machines with the view of purchasing it if found to be satisfactory. In these piping days of competition it is a novelty for a sewing-machine agent to be invited to call and show goods, so when I had recovered from my surprise I promptly loaded a machine in my cart and started for the address the man had given."

"An old man met me at the door and invited me to bring the machine inside so he could more closely examine it. I did so, setting the machine up in the sitting-room, and calling his attention to its fine points. He was an attentive listener, and I talked with the confidence of a man who considered a sale certain. Finally, having exhausted all my arguments, he asked to see a practical test of the capabilities of the machine. I agreed, and asked him to bring me something upon which to work. He left the room, returning a few minutes later, his arms filled with damaged linen."

"I sat down at the machine and showed him how easily rents and tears could be mended, making the garment as good as new and saving in a short time the price of the machine. The man seemed very much interested and kept handing me garment after garment that needed attention. I worked for two solid hours mending the old man's garments, and at last, having nothing else that needed attention he commenced to find fault with the machine. Finally he told me that he guessed he wouldn't buy a machine right away."

"I was so mad that I didn't dare trust myself to speak, and I was glad

The Letter for Mrs. Luther Wilkins.

The postmaster smiled a little when he passed out the mail, but Luther Wilkins did not notice. He was trying to remember whether it was a yeast cake or a pound of cheese he had meant to get at the store. He went out of the post office still pondering and ended by forgetting both articles, his attention being diverted by the sight of the boys playing marbles on the sidewalk. This was the first sign of spring Luther had seen, so it was no wonder that his memory played him false.

After he got home and had eaten his supper he thought of the mail in his overcoat pocket. He brought it to the table and sat down to examine it. There was the weekly, country paper, a poultry journal, and agricultural monthly, and last of all a letter.

"Well, now," said Luther, picking it up, "I wonder who's been writing to me. I don't know when I've had a letter."

He looked at it eagerly, held it nearer his eyes, then farther off. He removed his glasses and polished them in nervous haste. After replacing them on his nose he picked up the letter again and scanned it narrowly, then he looked over his glasses as if at some person and said:

"I snum!"

He sank into a reverie, out of which he roused himself with a start to study the envelope with renewed interest.

"Mrs. Luther Wilkins," he said. "Mrs. Luther Wilkins. And I an old bachelor who never so much as hardly thought of getting married! Mrs. Luther Wilkins, why, where is she? And who is she?"

"Well, I guess I'll see what's in it." He inserted the point of his knife under the corner of the envelope flap, then he hesitated.

"What business have I opening of her letters?" he asked himself. "I never did open other folks' letters, and I guess I won't begin now." He rose to his feet and carrying it to the mantelpiece leaned it up against the clock.

He settled himself to his papers, but thoughts of Mrs. Luther Wilkins kept intruding on what he was reading about patent nest boxes, and under-draining, and the news of the village.

Thereafter, during all his waking hours, Mrs. Luther Wilkins was often in his thoughts. She even haunted his dreams at times. He wondered what she was like, and he thought of the kind of woman he would wish her to be, and enjoyed himself very much in imagining how it would seem to have her meet him at the door when he came in from the fields, and how nice it would be not to have to get his own meals.

At first he was a little cynical and told himself that the imagining was much more satisfactory than the reality would be, but after awhile he changed his mind, and would sigh heavily when he came into his lonesome house.

The letter by the clock too began to trouble him. He had a devouring curiosity to see what was in it, and besides it did not seem just right to keep it so long before delivering it.

One evening in June Luther put on

than a year the letter to Mrs. I Wilkins was given to its rightful owner. "Circumstances over which no control have prevented your gift before," Luther said.

"Why, it's nothing but an attainment of some new preparatory cereals," she said, when she had read it.

Luther looked blank. "I see how it is," she said, at moment's thought. "They sent different grocers for lists of customers, and then sent the cereals to their wives."

"Let's keep it," said Luther. "If it hadn't been for that—" "Yes, we'll keep it," said I blushing.

NOISE IN CHINA.

The Celestial's Nerves Are Proof of Discordant Sounds.

Those who know the Chinese have been particularly struck by their absence of nerves. The for fidgets, the native sits still; sleep, especially in hot weather, resist the foreigner's sweetest while to the native lying on a l stones or across the bars of a narrow she comes as a matter course; we need constant change variety, they would find content and rest on the treadmill. "It be easy," says Mr. Smith, "to r China an army of a million men of ten millions—tested by complete examination as to their capacity to sleep across three wheels with heads downwards, like a their mouths wide open and a side!" From which it is evident the North China Herald, that in aid against noise we can hope assistance from our fellow-tow but instead a great amount of v tiae, if not positive opposition.

Nevertheless, since our pop at Shanghai continues to grow rapidly, no effort should be spared to lessen our street and other noise as much as possible, and it will be begin at once before the weather has set in. The police do everything, even when the tions assist. But they can do a deal, and of their willingness recently had proof. We point the existence of a nuisance a few ago, which was remedied thirty-six hours, an example of titude much to be commended council has already made a r the right direction by abolishing bicycle horn and the native bells.

Factory whistles have already controlled to some extent. The remains street cries, rattling church bells and school bells, noisy talk and quarreling. The is the noise of the builder's men from morning to night is a moment, an unbearable nuisance very heart of the settlement. ridiculous to argue that this custom," and cannot be put si The carrying coolie's singsong "old custom," too, but at the w authority it ceased. The real unrolled wheelbarrow axles w "old custom," but even the policeman now is prompt to upon the lubricant which abol in fact, all such small matters can be regulated with scarce friction, and the native soon be wonder why his own ancestors make the same changes.

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stand in water, especially in hot water, since such treatment is certain, sooner or later, to injure the decoration. Many a housewife, mourns over the nearly effaced figures on some, once beautiful dish which has been ruined in this manner.

COLOR IN FURNISHINGS.

There are rooms in some houses that produce a sense of irritation on nerve and brain on those who are sensitive to color, so crude and harsh and jarring are the arrangements of the same. Go into another room in some other house, where all the colors soothe and delight, and you will find soft olives and dull blues and blue-greens, having an indescribably gentle influence. The blue-green or olive prevails in the carpet, the ground being deep blue and the all-over pattern soft olive and dull blue. The olive prevails in the long curtains, and takes on rather golden tone, while the sash curtains are entirely of the softest dull blue Indian silk, trimmed with tassel braid to match. The Holland shades are in ecru. There is an absence of conspicuous figures, pattern and ground. A bit of pale rose or yellow, or old gold, or dull red, may be used, in such a room. An old fan, for example, ornamented with a bow of pale rose satin and displayed against a light olive wall, tells for much more than against a wall flowered or figured conspicuously in a dozen different colors.

TWO GOOD RECIPES.

Speediest Cake on Record—Take a coffee cup quite full of unsifted flour; same cup three-quarters full of granulated sugar, two even teaspoons of good baking powder. Stir these ingredients while dry in a dish. Take same cup, break into it two eggs, beat well with teaspoon, pour sweet thin cream over beaten eggs until cup is full, pour over the dry mixture in dish, beat rapidly until smooth; after pouring into baking pan sprinkle top with granulated sugar, bake quickly. This cake is very nice for layer or solid cake. If you like it as well as we do you will want to double it. In that case, beat four eggs in one cup with teaspoonful and fill another cup with thin cream; double other ingredients.

Ornament for cake that will make the children laugh.—Most cake as usual, press a pretty piece of candy into the frosting in center; take smooth, large raisins, press into frosting here and there over the cake, with stem end facing ornament in center; press cloves near raisins in a position to look like legs of bug, place four for every raisin; the blossom end of clove looks like feet. (With a little care bugs can be made to appear all headed for candy in center of cake. An English currant makes a fine head for the bug. The arrangement may be made quite grotesque. Bugs must be placed thinly over cake or effect is lost.)

BUMPS AND BUTTONS.

It is a comfort to mothers at a distance from medical aid to know that when the little one falls and sustains a bruise, some old fashioned remedies are about as good as anything that can be suggested by the physician or the surgeon. When soft, muscular tissue comes in contact with a hard substance there is a rupture of the tiny blood vessels, and the blood oozes out in the surrounding tissues, and the result is black, green and blue discolorations which we associate with bruises. Nature immediately commences to restore all these vessels, and really no external application is of any good except to protect the part

showed him how easily rents and tears could be mended, making the garment as good as new and saving in a short time the price of the machine. The man seemed very much interested and kept handing me garment after garment that needed attention. I worked for two solid hours mending the old man's garments, and at last, having nothing else that needed attention he commenced to find fault with the machine. Finally he told me that he guessed he wouldn't buy a machine right away.

"I was so mad that I didn't dare trust myself to speak, and I was glad afterward that I didn't, for when I learned the whole truth I recognized my total inability to do the subject justice. That miserable old sinner, who happens to be a bachelor, had brought me up there merely to do his mending and had no idea of buying a machine. He had worked the same game on other agents."

THE TRAMP NUISANCE.

The Manner in Which It Is Being Dealt With in France.

The number of tramps in France is not proportionately so large as in America, but it is large enough to attract the attention of legislators.

The frequency of crimes recently committed by tramps showed the necessity of preparing a law concerning beggars and tramps of more practical benefit than the municipal ordinances posted at the limits of every commune or township.

It imposes severe penalties on professional beggars or tramps who refuse to work without proper reason. Unlike the existing laws, the new bill deals mildly with the tramps and unfortunates who are able and willing to work, but cannot find any employment. These are to be taken before a Justice of the Peace, who is to send them to the "house of labor" which every department in France is to be compelled to open, where they will be occupied at some work until employment is found for them in private workshops.

The trials of beggars and tramps have amounted on an average, to 35,000 a year. Inquiry regarding the condition of the temporary refugees, such, for instance, as our workhouses, showed that in 1895 they had been visited by 466,000 individuals, who had spent one night there. In 1895 a general order was sent to all the gendarmes, or police corps, through France, requiring agents to make inquiries regarding all individuals unknown in their own district who were found on the public roads.

The police were instructed to ask these individuals to produce documents or to furnish explanations concerning their identity and profession, so that a kind of statistics and numbering could be obtained. Of course, many individuals could not have been reported by the gendarmes, nevertheless it was shown that on a single day in 1895 the names of 25,000 tramps were recorded on the lists of the rural police.

SHE DIDN'T NEED TO.

Do you dance on your toes, Miss Quickwit?

Never. Mr. Clumsey. Other people do it for me.

And he didn't know just what she meant until he tried to get another dance with her.

A QUEER VESSEL.

The most singular ship in the world is the Polyphemus, of the British navy. It is simply a long steel tube, deeply buried in the water, the deck rising only four feet above the sea. It carries no masts or sails, and is used as a ram and torpedo boat.

he came in from the fields, and how nice it would be not to have to get his own meals.

At first he was a little cynical and told himself that the imagining was much more satisfactory than the reality would be, but after awhile he changed his mind, and would sigh heavily when he came into his lonesome house.

The letter by the clock too began to trouble him. He had a devouring curiosity to see what was in it, and besides it did not seem just right to keep it so long before delivering it.

One evening in June Luther put on his best clothes and walked three miles to see an old schoolmate who had an unmarried cousin living with him. It seemed to him that Eliza Elliott fitted in exactly with his idea of Mrs. Luther Wilkins. He came home quite early very much disappointed. Eliza wouldn't do at all.

He worked doggedly for a month, trying hard not to think of the disquieting subject. It was no use, and toward the end of July it was observed that Luther was becoming very neighborly. He spent his evenings at different neighbors' houses, he accepted invitations to tea, he went to church regularly and to all Sunday-school picnics. And still he could not find a suitable owner for the letter.

"I must be terrible fussy," he sighed. "I've got acquainted with about all the women in town; they're nice women, every one of them, but somehow they don't suit me. I guess I'll have to give up beat."

It was one cold raw day in early November that Luther sat at a window making clumsy attempts at mending a pair of very ragged socks. Happening to glance across the road he saw a woman out in the Hammonds' yard. She was busy raking up the fallen autumn leaves.

"Letitia Hammond," Luther commented, "Bill Hammond's sister. We don't see much of her lately. She don't even go to church, there's so many of Bill's children to look after, and Bill's wife is so took up with her clubs and things. It's hard on Letitia, but she never finds a word of fault."

The sock he was mending fell to the floor and the wooden egg inside it struck with such a loud bang that the cat started in his sleep. Luther did not notice. He was standing at the window staring out.

"That is best which lieth nearest," he said solemnly. "What a fool I've been."

He found his hat and left the house, almost running across the road. He took the iron rake away from Letitia gently. "That's too hard work for a little thing like you," he said.

Letitia's blue eyes were full of wonder, but she yielded up the rake weakly.

"You'd better go into the house, too," said Luther. "It's cold out here."

No one had been thoughtful of her before for a long time and Letitia couldn't understand it. When Luther returned the rake she asked him to let her do something for him.

He carried her his best pair of socks. She was horrified at their condition and mended them in a very artistic manner.

Luther looked at them in wonder and reverence. "I'll never wear 'em," he said, when he was at home again. "I wouldn't have let her do it only I knew it would make her feel better, and it gave me a chance to see her, too."

He found that it was an easy matter to invent excuses for seeing her, and finally, some time in the winter, he asked her in fear and trembling if she would be Mrs. Luther Wilkins.

At first she was afraid it would not be right to abandon her brother's children, but her scruples melted away before the warmth of his eloquence. Then she confessed that she was tired. "It is so long that I have had to take care of other folks, and it will seem like heaven to have some one to take care of me."

So it happened that in a little less

"old custom," too, but at the woman's authority it ceased. The creaking unpolished wheelbarrow axles was "old custom," but even the policeman now is prompt to upon the lubricant which abolishes. In fact, all such small matters as can be regulated with scarcely friction, and the native soon began wonder why his own ancestors did make the same changes.

Another fortnight or so and the months will be upon us. The time between now and then for a general notification that unnecessary noises will render those who them liable to attention of the Private individuals much given to practice of instrumental or vocal in their own houses could no course, be brought under regulation except by a more paternal government than ours, but an appreciation of their altruism will probably be that is needed.

NUTS AS FOOD.

The Use of Them for Culinary Purposes Some Foreign Countries.

Throughout the centre of France from the Bay of Biscay to Switzerland there are large plantations of most forests of chestnut trees. The nuts are very large, resemble the American horse chestnut, and are usually eaten by the peasantry and the poor. In the fall and winter they often make two meals a day on nuts. They are steamed and eaten with salt or milk, and physicians say they are wholesome, hearty, nutritious and fattening. In some parts of France walnuts also are a regular article of diet, but they are not so ground as an article of food because of their comparative scarcity. Nuts are also used to make oil of the convicts in some prisons are employed cracking the nuts and putting out the kernels, from which the compressed.

Almonds grow well in the north and southern parts of France, while the shell is soft, green and tender, the nut is sold largely as a article. The meat is white and crisp. Hazelnuts are also high priced and are a luxury. The peanut is eaten in France, though the taste is growing. It is imported in enormous quantity for its oil. A few years ago there was a good deal of talk about the merits of bread of peanut flour, and it was thoroughly tested in the German Army, for a little while it was a ration issued to a number of regiments. It was declared to be highly concentrated and an irritable sort of food, and the soldiers like it. The use of peanut flour accordingly discontinued.

In Italy almonds are eaten green or soft, as dessert by the poor, but the poor cannot afford Chestnuts are the only nuts that enter into the regular diet of the people. Almonds, filberts, and walnuts are more of a luxury and are served as dessert or with wine at social gatherings.

The chestnut almost takes the place of the potato in the Western world. It is used boiled, roasted, cooked with meat in other ways. In Syria nuts are a part of the regular diet, but not in the composition of some of the native dishes. "Nuts in this country," says a resident of Alexandretta, "are classed as a luxury, for us natives at night just before going to bed."

The wife of the fourth emperor of China invented silk weaving and was worshipped in consequence. The bronze work resulted from a woman's efforts.

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On the Farm.

LESSONS IN WINTER WHEAT CULTURE.

The wheat crop is a matter of much interest, as the preparation of the seedbed and time of seeding has much to do with the ability of the plant to withstand the low temperatures of winter, writes David P. Forney. The matter of protecting the plant is of first importance. A liberal amount of snow is an important factor, but there is a possibility of too much snow, which may keep the wheat growing and tender and leave it in poor condition to withstand the freezing and thawing of early spring. The way to counteract this is to give the fields such protection as will not disappear with the snow. The most useful idea to be kept in mind is to have your wheat fields, as nearly as possible, in the fall, in the condition they would be in if the wheat had been left to die down on them without removing any part of the crop, and resow themselves. Nature shows the right way if we will only follow.

The way to do this is just to sow early, as nature would, and thereby have a heavy mulch from the strong growth in the fall before it freezes. Second, the proper nutriment must be supplied in the soil, for plants, like animals, must be fed or they will starve. I have seen during the past spring more than one field of starved wheat. The third and perhaps most important factor in the making of a crop is good drainage. Where there is no regular system of underdraining it can often be much assisted by plowing parallel with the inclination of the ground, but where ground is naturally too wet it is wisest not to sow wheat on it. Failure will always be the rule. A majority of the failures are found in wet fields and the man who will always sow clover with his wheat will find himself the gainer by it.

The best wheat undoubtedly can be raised by sowing it on inverted sod, especially clover sod, and there are some indications that farmers will return to this, which was the custom of our fathers in agriculture. The very best way to do this is to cover the sod during the fall or winter with the manure directly from the stables instead of letting it rot in the barnyard. Or if this cannot be done, then haul it on the sod from the yard as early in spring as possible, spread it evenly and then mow the grass from the field at the regular time for hay, and after that plow the sod as soon after hay making as possible. This will take the "lodge" out of the manure and put it into the grass, just where you want it, and keep it out of the wheat. In other words, it will prevent the lodging of the wheat which is so apt to follow the use of fresh yard manure upon it. I am convinced we are all losing much by letting our manure lie on the yard all summer.

A few words now as to varieties. I can look back to two or three distinct periods of change on the part of farmers from bearded to smooth varieties, and the reverse, during my experience, and it amounts to about this: Whenever bearded varieties are regularly sown, the wheat gradually gets stronger than its enemies, and when smooth varieties are regularly sown the enemies gradually get stronger than the wheat, and finally compel its abandonment. We do not as yet probably understand the precise function of the awn or beard on wheat, but there

HURRICANES IN THE WEST INDIES.

Days of Dread and Then the Realization of the Worst Fears.

It is impossible to imagine a greater strain upon human endurance than that imposed by a hurricane. The agony of waiting is terrible. For hours, perhaps days, before it descends upon the ill-fated islands the people know that it is coming. The Weather Bureau warns them, the barometer steadily falls, the atmosphere becomes close and stifling, a heavy swell arises on the sea from the westward, and finally the wind begins to blow in heavy, intermittent gusts. Ominous gray clouds, thick with storm mists, spread themselves over the horizon. Ships in harbor hurriedly put out to the open ocean, electing always to fight the storm in a spacious area. Too often they only escape from one island to be dashed to splinters against the coral reefs of another.

As the hours wear on and the watchers become haggard with dread the wind rises to unimaginable fury. Inky darkness spreads over the scene. The sea is lashed into fury and breaks upon the shore in giant waves that flood the streets of the port. In Kingston, during one hurricane some years ago,

A LARGE SCHOONER

was blown from its anchorage in the harbor hundreds of feet and landed in the middle of the main street, where next day it was left high and dry by the receding waves.

Suddenly the floodgates of heaven are opened. The demoniac spirit of rain, revelling in destruction as it can only in the tropics, thunders its fiercest cataracts. Dry gullies in a few moments become raging torrents, sweeping all before them to the sea. Houses, rocked by the increasing fury of the wind, collapse as if they were built of cards; and the dwellers, too trustful of their frail security, are crushed in the falling ruins. Roofs are hurled away, small tenements reduced to splinters by falling trees, or carried away bodily by volumes of water which, overflowing the gullies, burst with resistless force upon the dwellings of the poor. The unchained elements revel in a mad carnival of death and destruction. As the night wears on the flashes of lightning become incessant, illumining the ghastly scene with lurid splendor.

But the ultimate of tragedy is not yet. Hear, above the din of the storm, the despairing shriek of a woman—a mother! It is a fierce command for help, wrung from the heart of a woman whose children are being torn from her by the pitiless elements, and she is claiming the right to live from the instincts of our common humanity. She rushes distractedly about the streets, dashed hither and thither by the wind—a woman clad in the scantiest, half-mad, and crying aloud to the storm for the

HELP OF STRONG MEN.

This is, alas! a true story. A huge mass of earth had been loosened from the hill at the foot of which she lived. It overwhelmed the house and the five children who were seeking shelter beneath it. She was holding the youngest when the mass fell, but, though she clutched the tiny body with the tenacity of a mother's love, it was wrested from her by the landslide. The terrible agony of the distracted mother nerved brave men to action. Headed by the parish priest they worked heroically amid the ruins and

Young Folks.

ATTENTION TO MOTHER.

"Now, that is what I like to see," said a gentleman to the writer. We were standing together before a church, and a sweet-faced, delicate-looking woman came along, leaning on the arm of a tall, fine-looking boy of about seventeen years of age. The boy helped the lady up the flight of steps leading to the church door, and when they had passed in, my friend said:

"Yes, I like to see a boy attentive to his mother."

"Was that Gordon Seward's mother?"

"Yes; and it is always a pleasure to me to see them together; he is so attentive to her. He is not one of the boys who reserve all of the little courtesies of life for the mothers and sisters of other boys. It is delightful to see how attentive he is to his mother and how mindful of her comfort."

"It is sure proof," continued my friend, "that he is a boy of gentlemanly and refined instincts and that selfishness is not a part of his character. When I am in the Seward home, I notice that Gordon always rises to open the door for his mother, and if he happens to be sitting in the most comfortable chair in the room, he will invariably rise and offer it to his mother or sister, if either of them enters. He lightens every task for his mother, if he can do so."

"I know boys," I said, "who would feel almost mortified if seen on the street arm in arm with their mothers or sisters, and who feel no shame when they are discourteous to the women of their own homes. Sometimes I think that the boys who are attentive to mother are in the minority in homes."

"It ought not to be so, and if it is, more shame to our boys. They have so many good and manly traits that I would be sorry to think that the majority of them were lacking in this trait, so essential to real manliness."

"The boy who thinks that it is a sign of effeminacy or unmanly weakness to be gentle and politely attentive to his mother labors under a serious mistake. The manliest men in the world have been men who have never for a moment wavered in their duty to their mothers."

There is in an eastern city a very wealthy gentleman of refined and cultivated tastes, who has traveled very little, although he is now a man nearly sixty years of age. One day a friend said to him:

"How does it happen that you have never been abroad?"

"Because," was the reply, "I cannot very well leave my mother. She is a very old lady, and has been an invalid for many years. I am her only child, and she feels it if she does not see me every day. I could not think of going away and leaving her for the length of time it would take for me to travel abroad. She has often urged me to go, but I know just how sadly she would miss me, so I have no thought of going while she lives and her happiness is so largely dependent upon my presence."

I was once spending the night in a beautiful home in a large city. At about nine o'clock my host, a gentleman of about fifty-five years of age, got up, went out into the hall, and put on his overcoat and rubbers. Returning to the parlor door, he said:

"Excuse me, please, for just a few minutes. I am going to say good-

and cannot be put stop to. ing coolie's singsong was om," too, but at the word of it ceased. The creaking of wheelbarrow axles was also om," but even the native now is prompt to insist lubricant which abolishes it. Such small matters as these gulated with scarcely any nd the native soon begins to by his own ancestors did not same changes.

fortnight or so and the, hot will be upon us. There is een now and then for a genification that unnecessary ll render those who make le to attention of the police, individuals much given to the f instrumental or vocal music own houses could not, of brought under regulation a more paternal form of n than ours, but an appeal to uism will probably be all seded.

NUTS AS FOOD.

Them for Culinary Purposes in some Foreign Countries.

hout the centre of France, Bay of Biscay to Switzerland, large plantations and alsts of chestnut trees. The very large, resemble the Amrese chestnut, and are extenby the peasantry and anin the fall and winter the poor ke two meals a day on chesthey are steamed and eaten or milk, and physicians say wholesome, hearty, nutritifattening. In some parts of alnuts also are a regular ardiet, but they are losing s an article of food because comparative scarcity. Walalso used to make oil, and lcts in some prisons are emacking the nuts and picking ternels, from which the oil is ed.

ls grow well in the middle hern parts of France, and shell is soft, green and tenut is sold largely as a table he meat is white and creamy. s are also high priced and xury. The peanut is rarely France, though the taste forving. It is imported in enorantity for its oil. A few o there was a good deal of at the merits of bread made flour, and it was thoroughly the German Army, where le while it was a part of the ssued to a number of regi. It was declared to be a too ncentrated and an irritating food, and the soldiers didn't The use of peanut flour was gly discontinued.

y almonds are eaten while soft, as dessert by the well t the poor cannot afford them. s are the only nuts that en the regular diet of the peomonds, filberts, and walnuts of a luxury and are served as r with wine at social gather-

estnut almost takes the place that the potato occupies in tern world. It is used raw, pasted, cooked with meat and ways. In Syria nuts are not f the regular diet, but enter composition of some popular ishes. "Nuts in this country," esident of Alexandretta, "may ed as a luxury, for use as a and for consumption by the at night just before going to

ife of the fourth emperor of vented silk weaving and was d in consequence. Japanese work resulted from a woman's

convinced we are all losing much by letting our manure lie on the yard all summer.

A few words now as to varieties. I can look back to two or three distinct periods of change on the part of farmers from bearded to smooth varieties, and the reverse, during my experience, and it amounts to about this: Whenever bearded varieties are regularly sown, the wheat gradually gets stronger than its enemies, and when smooth varieties are regularly sown the enemies gradually get stronger than the wheat, and finally compel its abandonment. We do not as yet probably understand the precise function of the awn or beard on wheat, but there is no doubt that its absence is a sign of weakness in the plant.

THE PEKIN DUCK.

Most farmers have a prejudice against waterfowl, especially ducks. They tolerate geese because the birds forage and live on grass during the summer, after the goslings are started. Ducks will not thrive under neglect. They are prone to wander and get lost in swamps or brooks. They have a foolish way of dropping their eggs in the water and of following a brook into neighboring farms unless they have suitable quarters and receive regular attention. It is a good deal of trouble, to look after them.

A half starved duck will dispose of a large quantity of corn at a single feeding, apparently remembering the past and anticipating the future. The careless farmer will have none of this sort of stock. But the duck has a great many qualities to commend it to the most careful man.

There are ten breeds of ducks raised in this country—viz., the White Pekin, White Aylesbury, Rouen, Black Cayuga, Colored Muscovy, White Muscovy, Gray Call, White Call, Black East Indian and Crested White. These are named in the order of popularity. The East Indian is a bantam, bred for fancy, and the Crested Whites is an ornamental variety.

The White Pekin leads for all purposes. It is valuable for raising on a large scale. It is easily raised, but is timid and must be handled carefully.

The Pekin has a distinct type and differs from all others. The legs are set well back, causing the bird to walk in an upright position. The fowl is large, the flesh delicate and free from grossness. They are the best table duck and excellent layers, laying from 125 to 150 eggs in a season. They begin laying about January and continue until late in July and again for a short time in the fall. They are non-sitters, hardy and mature early.

KEEPING OUT SURFACE WATER.

Where wells are dug on sloping ground there is always liability that surface water may find its way into the well and carry in deleterious matter. In such cases it is wise to leave the soil removed from the well when it is being dug in the form of a mould about the top, and to make matters still safer, to lay a tile drain around from the upper side to an outlet on the lower side, laying the tile all the way about the proposed opening, before digging is begun. This will keep the well absolutely free from surface water, which, as suggested, is, in many cases, a positive source of danger.

A WIDE-SCATTERED METEOR.

One of the rare instances when the fragments of a meteor, whose explosion has been seen and heard, are discovered, occurred on the east side of Mount Bomba in British Central Africa on January 25th last. Ten fragments, the largest weighing nearly six pounds, have been picked up. They were scattered over an area of country nine miles long by three broad. Many fragments which did not fall near dwelling-places remain undiscovered. The noise of the explosion was heard 90 miles south

west, half-mad, and crying aloud to the storm for the

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Morning breaks, gray and gloomy. The storm abates. On every side is devastation, ruin, death. The tale of fatality is made out. Prompt charity seeks to alleviate the more pressing want; sympathy vainly tries to assuage the more bitter grief. But the island community has been struck by a blow too fell for ready recovery. From the country districts comes the story of ruined crops and starvation stares the peasantry in the face. Then it is that the sympathy of the great peoples in more favored climes may become our salvation. And in such a matter he who gives quickly gives twice.

BETROTHAL AND MARRIAGE.

A Japanese courtship and wedding are both very curious ceremonies, and still somewhat savor of barbarism.

When a young man has fixed his affections upon a maiden of suitable standing he declares his love by fastening a branch of a certain shrub to the house of the damsel's parents. If the branch be neglected the suit is rejected; if it be accepted, so is the suitor.

At the time of the marriage the bridegroom sends presents to his bride as costly as his means will allow, which she immediately offers to her parents in acknowledgment of their kindness in infancy and of the pains bestowed upon her education.

The wedding takes place in the evening. The bride is dressed in a long, white silk "kimono" and white veil, and she and her future husband sit facing each other on the floor.

Two tables are placed close by; on the one is a Kettle with two spouts, a bottle of sake and cups; on the other table a miniature fir tree—signifying the strength of the bridegroom; a plum tree—signifying the beauty of the bride; and, lastly, a stork standing on a tortoise,—representing long life and happiness, desired by both of them.

At the marriage feast, each guest in turn drinks three cups of the sake, and the two-spouted kettle, also containing sake, is put to the mouths of the bride and bridegroom, alternately by two attendants, signifying that they are to share together joys and sorrows. The bride keeps her veil all her life, and at her death it is buried with her as her shroud.

The chief duty of a Japanese woman all her life is obedience—while unmarried to her parents; when married, to her husband and his parents; when widowed, to her son.

Love may be blind, but self-love is nearly all I'a.

every day. I could not think of going away and leaving her for the length of time it would take for me to travel abroad. She has often urged me to go, but I know just how sadly she would miss me, so I have no thought of going while she lives and her happiness is so largely dependent upon my presence."

I was once spending the night in a beautiful home in a large city. At about nine o'clock my host, a gentleman of about fifty-five years of age, got up, went out into the hall, and put on his overcoat and rubbers. Returning to the parlor door, he said: "Excuse me, please, for just a few minutes. I am going to say good-night to my mother."

His mother lived three blocks distant, and for thirty years her son had never failed to go and bid her good-night, if he was in the city.

"No matter what the weather may be, no matter how tired he may feel, no matter who his guests are, my husband never fails to run over to his mother's and bid her good-night," said the gentleman's wife, when he had gone. "Neither he nor she could sleep, if this duty had been neglected. When his business compels him to be away from the city, he writes to her every day, if only a single line. Her mental powers are beginning to fail, and she forgets many things, so that her mind is a blank on some points; but when 9 o'clock comes, she always knows the hour, and says: 'It is time for Henry to come and bid me good-night.'"

Do you think that God does not take note of such a tenderly and faithfully fulfilled duty as this? He surely does. It is recorded in the book of his remembrance, and this good son, and all other sons who are thus loyally and tenderly "attentive to mother" will have their sure reward on earth and in heaven.

THE PALACE BELL.

There hangs in the palace tower in Japan a wonderful bell whose sweet tones can be heard for a hundred miles, and in the evening, when the clear music is heard across the sunlit fields, the stranger is told this legend:

Long, long ago the Emperor wrote to the maker of the bells, bidding him to cast a bell larger and more beautiful than any ever made before. He bade him put into it gold and silver and brass, that the tones might be sweet and clear, and that when hung in the palace tower its sound might be heard for a hundred miles.

The maker of bells did as he was told; he put gold and silver and brass into his great melting pot, but the metals would not mingle, and the bell was a failure. Again and again he tried, but in vain. Then the Emperor was angry, and sent saying that if the bell was not made at the next trial the bell maker must die.

The bell maker had a lovely daughter, who was greatly distressed for her father. Wrapping her mantle about her, she went by night to the oracle to ask how she could save him, and the oracle answered that gold and brass would not mingle until the blood of a maiden was mixed with them in their melting.

Again the old man made ready to cast the bell, again all his efforts seemed useless; until his daughter, standing by his side, threw herself into the midst of the molten metal. When the bell was finished it was found to be more wonderful and perfect than any other ever made.

But there is a sound in its thrilling tones that brings tears to the eyes of all and a pang to the heart, and the sound is the voice of the maiden whose blood of sacrifice gave to the bell its matchless sweetness.

NOT THE RIGHT SORT.

Visitor — How do you like your new minister?

Mrs. Muggs—He won't last very long. His wife is too worldly minded. Really?

Yes. It's perfectly scandalous. All her dresses fit her.

STORY OF THE WEDDING RING.

By BERTHA M. CLAY,

Author of "A Queen Among Women," "How Will it End," "The Burden of a Secret," Etc.

CHAPTER IV.

Another month passed; the beauty of the summer deepened, the corn was growing ripe in the fields, the crimson roses contrasted with the cool, white lilies, the fruit hung rich and mellow on the trees, while Ismay Waldron still looked with longing eyes toward the world which she wished to enter. She still gave every thought to the one master passion of her nature. In vain the ringdoves cooed, and the lark soared high with its triumphant song; in vain the flowers bloomed, and her pretty child stretched out his little hands to her. She was always thinking, always dreaming, of that possible future wherein Paul might grow rich and every desire of her heart be gratified.

She had ceased to wonder about her mother; all her romantic visions that she had once woven faded into obscurity; her life, seemed planned and arranged; nothing could alter it. She was Paul Waldron's wife, and she loved him. She wished no greater love than his; but if Paul could give her wealth, if he could surround her with the luxury she loved—ah, then, all would be well!

Once—and Ismay never forgot it—she went to the Manor House; there was a grand fete to be given to the tenants, and Paul for the occasion had bought his beautiful young wife a dress of white muslin with bright ribbons. When she had put it on, with a flower in her hair, she looked so lovely that he was startled at her beauty. She read his admiration in his eyes. "You will own," she said, "that dress makes some little difference. Ah, Paul, if I had but jewels and rich dresses, such as ladies wear!" "You would not look more beautiful, Ismay. Now you gladden my heart, then you would gladden other eyes, and I should not be so happy, love."

Ismay never forgot that day. She looked round the magnificent rooms—on the pictures, the statues, the superb hangings, the furniture, the rare flowers—and her whole heart ached with longing. She looked on the faces of the ladies—some of them country leaders of fashion—and she saw none that could be compared with her own. She watched the hundred evidences of wealth and her very soul seemed on fire with the eagerness of her wishes.

"Why is there naught for me?" she said to herself. "Why should others have money, luxury and splendor, while I, who am fairer than they, must pass my life in a lonely cottage counting each shilling as I spend it?" She saw the glances of admiration cast upon her, she heard one ask another: "Who is that beautiful girl?" and her vanity was flattered. If, so plainly attired, she could produce this marked sensation what would she not do when magnificently dressed?

In the midst of her excitement and pleasure she could not refrain from noticing one thing—among all the crowd of men there was not one who surpassed in appearance her husband Paul. It was the first time she had mixed in society, or had seen what is commonly called the world. She had imagined all those who bore noble names would carry the impress of those names on face and figure. Here were lords, baronets, and squires, but she saw among them no face more noble than Paul's, no figure more manly; she heard no voice with so true a ring, she saw no smile so luminous and frank.

"He is one of nature's noblemen," said the young wife to herself, and her heart grew warm as she looked at him. She had thought that among people so greatly above him in position he would perhaps show some mauve-hued honte—some shy embarrassment or confusion; but on his frank, noble face there was no trace of either. "There's something in this world amiss

"Is that your child—your son—Mrs. Waldron?" he asked eagerly. "Yes," she replied, "that is my baby boy."

"I am very fond of children," said the stranger, "will you let me nurse him?"

He took the child in his arms, and looked just as intently in his face.

"He is a noble boy," he said, "a princely child. What is his name, Mrs. Waldron?"

She forgot the irregularity of the interview in her delight at the gentleman's admiration.

"His name is Lionel," she replied; "we call him Leo. His father wished him to take my name, but I would not consent."

"Your name must be a peculiar one if you could give it to a boy," he said and if Mrs. Waldron had looked more intently at him she would have seen that the subject was one of great moment to him.

"My name is Ismay," she said, and at the word a strange flash of delight came over the visitor's face, and then Mrs. Waldron seemed to remember that she had not yet heard the reason of his visit.

"Do you wish to see my husband?" she asked.

"No," he replied, slowly. "My object in waiting upon you is to ask your permission to make a sketch of this charming little cottage."

Ismay looked up in delight.

"A picture of my home," she said. "I think there can be no objection. Are you an artist?"

The visitor smiled a strange, peculiar smile.

"Not by profession; but I am fond of drawing."

Then slowly, and with great art, he drew her into conversation. He told her that he had heard her history and sympathized with her. He asked her if she remembered anything of her life before she came to Ashburnham.

"I could not possibly remember," she replied—"I was but three years old. The only childish memory I have is, strange to say, of my mother's hair—beautiful, brown, waving hair—with which I used to play; her face comes dimly before me at times. I remember nothing more."

"You were three years old," he said, "how do you know that?"

"I have heard Mrs. Hope say so," she answered. "When will you begin the sketch?"

Here it suddenly struck Ismay that perhaps Paul would not be pleased if he knew how long this stranger had been in the garden.

A slow smile spread over his face. A shrewder woman would have divined at once that he had gone there for an object and that the object was attained.

"With your permission, Mrs. Waldron, I will call again and then we can arrange about the sketch."

After a few more complimentary words, the stranger, withdrew, leaving Ismay flattered, yet puzzled. What an interest he had taken in her! How engrossed he had been in her story, and how pleased he had been with Leo!

He sat dreaming under the elm tree, thinking of everything that had been said, until the maid came again to interrupt her; and then she grew ashamed of herself.

"How much thought I am giving to a stranger!" she said. "It must be because I so seldom see one."

CHAPTER V.

Bertram, Lord Carlswood, had the reputation of being the proudest man in England. He was proud of his name, of his race, of his pedigree—proud of his unstained honor, of his large fortune, of his gentle wife, of his fair children—proud of the repute in which he was held, of his high

girlish gaiety or exuberance of spirits, and the result was that Katrine grew to look upon home as a prison. She loved her father because she had sufficient intelligence to appreciate his higher qualities, but she considered him to be something like a jailer, and gloried in evading his rules. The method of his training was bad; yet he would never receive advice on the subject. Experienced matrons would tell him that change and relaxation were needful for the girl; he would draw himself up proudly and say:

"The ladies of the house of Carlswood are not to be treated after the fashion of ordinary school girls."

When the catastrophe came, no one was surprised.

Lord Carlswood had decided that his daughter should make her debut when she had reached her nineteenth year; until then she was to study hard and perfect herself in all needful accomplishments by the help of masters. He frowned contemptuously when his friends told him that it was unfair to treat a girl of eighteen like a child; none knew how in the after years he repented of not having followed that advice.

There was a church at Lynn, and before her death Lady Carlswood had presented the rector with a very fine organ; moreover, she had asked her husband to set aside a certain sum to pay for an organist, which he had cheerfully consented to do. The first organist employed was an elderly man who had a wife and family to support. A more remunerative engagement presented itself, and he threw up his post. He was succeeded by a young and very handsome man—Thornton Camerop, a musician of no mean skill.

Lord Carlswood never saw him; he considered that his interest in the matter ended when the yearly stipend was paid. He was in London when Katrine wrote to ask him if he would allow her to learn the organ—to take some lessons from the organist at St. Luke's—Mr. Camerop.

"He is considered very clever," she wrote, "and it would be a great pleasure to me to learn upon an organ that was the gift of my dear mother."

Lord Carlswood had no dream of danger; to his haughty mind then it would have seemed as probable that his daughter would fall in love with one of his grooms as with her teacher; not even the faintest suspicion occurred to him, and Miss Carlswood's governess, who did feel some scruples, was silenced by being told that "Lord Carlswood wished it."

The handsome young organist thought he was making a grand future for himself when he saw a chance of wooing Miss Carlswood. He was very handsome, light of heart, and pleasant of speech, gay with the gaiety of youth, gifted with a fatal, specious eloquence, and Katrine thought the world had never seen his peer. They could not converse freely in the quiet seclusion of the old church, when the light streamed through the stained windows and the governess stood by; but before long Katrine's kindness had encouraged him to write little notes, and she had replied to them. He grew bolder, and asked her to steal from beneath her father's roof to meet him. She foolishly consented; and when the infatuated young man told her how dearly he loved her she owned that she loved him.

Was it love, or was it an ambitious desire to raise himself far above his station, which actuated him? No one ever knew, and Thornton Camerop kept his secret. It was a base betrayal of trust, a cruel fraud—it was an unpardonable deception, a most dishonorable deed—but he succeeded in winning what the poor girl thought was her love, and, after great persuasion, she consented to elope with him.

She had been so badly trained, was so young, so wild in the flush of girlish spirits, that she thought little of the consequences. The sensation that must follow amused her. She enjoyed thinking of the fright, the search, and the emotion of her stately father when he should hear that she was married.

"It will be stealing a march upon

Dudley Barrington's

Milly Barrington was only a year when she came to live at Holly Lodge. Very young to be married, as the neighborhood gossips of the neighborhood younger to assume all the responsibilities of a household there were not lacking doleful epithets, who declared, with eyes up and mouth drawn down, that Barrington never would "get on" with the old gentleman.

"He is so fastidious," said one. "So difficult to suit," said another. "His ideal is so impossible he declared a third."

But to their surprise—perhaps to their disappointment—Mr. Barrington's father-in-law, were the friends from the very first moment which they looked upon each other's faces.

Milly was so anxious to learn, eager to comprehend the ins and outs of the great, roomy old house, ambitious to excel every housekeeper in the neighborhood, that the old man said, with a smile, to his son: "Don't let your little wife un-

too much, Dudley."

And Dudley Barrington arrived with a yawn:

"There's no danger of that," said the ladies of Holly Lodge have always first-rate housekeepers, you And if a woman is at work, spending money foolishly, or idling."

Mr. Barrington's keen, blue eyes regarded his son sharply for a moment.

"Do you think Milly is adding either of those pernicious practices?"

"They come natural to all young women," said Dudley, shrugging his shoulders.

"Not to all!" said his father.

And in his secret soul he won Dudley was really worthy of the jewel as Millicent.

So the weeks went on, and stood bravely to her helm, on a bright October day the old gentleman chancing to pass the low kitchen door, where the vines made a moving shadow, looked smiling to where his daughter-in-law was working.

"Have you not a glass of coffee for me, little girl?" said he.

Milly brought the milk pail. "See, papa," she said, pointing to the table, "what a I have done to-day! Three apple loaves of bread, a pan of cake and a dozen plum tarts. 'Bravo!' said Mr. Barrington. Milly, why are you baking? Will Hannah?"

"Hannah wanted her wages," said Milly, rather soberly, "and said it was all nonsense keeping when I was so fond of housework she has gone."

"But are you fond of housework?" he asked. "In itself, as a thing, I mean?"

"Yes, papa," Milly answered, with some hesitation. "But I'm a little tired this morning. I rose early on the house through before breakfast to have time for the baking."

"You are a good little girl," said Milly, with a deep shadow over her cheek, "I've been thinking for some time that—that—"

"Well!" said Mr. Barrington, smiling.

"That I should like to ask a little money," faltered Milly.

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"There's something in this world amiss. Shall be unridled by-and-by," said Ismay to herself, as she watched him. "If it were not so, Paul would occupy one of the grand places these men cannot fill so worthily as he."

She saw gentlemen of position talking to him, seemingly deeply interested in his conversation. She noticed another thing—his love was like a watchful presence round her; he never forgot her; he seemed to be always thinking of her comfort, of what she would like, and again the young wife said to herself:

"No one could ever love me as Paul does."

There came over her a vague kind of wonder as to what she would do without his love. She might as well be without food to eat, fresh air to breathe. Life without Paul's love! She smiled to herself at the idea, and he, watching her from a distance, came to ask her why she smiled. She looked with frank, sweet eyes into his face.

"I was thinking what the world would be like to me without you," she replied, "and I cannot realize it."

"Heaven grant that you never may, sweet! I shall never know what the world is without you, for I could not live if I lost you."

The time came when they both remembered those words.

So the struggle went on in her mind—the passionate longing, the eager wishes, the thirst for pleasure, the craving for wealth, doing battle always with the love of husband and child and the spirit of content.

She had longed for fortune, and it was coming to her; she longed for power and position, it was to be hers; but she was unconscious of it, and said to herself at times that her life would be spent in dreams.

One morning she was in the garden making a faint pretense at work, but the needle had fallen and the white hands lay listless and still. She sat under the shade of a large elm tree, and the sunbeams falling through green leaves were like a halo around her, heightening her marvelous beauty. She was engrossed in her day dream of that golden future, when the little maid servant came to tell her that a gentleman wished to see her.

She rose hastily, a crimson flush on her fair face. A gentleman to see her! Who could it be?

Before she had time to ask the question she saw a gentleman entering through the garden gate. He advanced toward her and bowed.

"Have I the pleasure of addressing Mrs. Waldon?" he asked.

He was so different from the people she had passed her life among that she blushed and hesitated. She could not help noticing that the stranger was watching her intently, and that his eyes lingered on her face with an interest that was not curiosity; he was studying every feature, and when she spoke he listened eagerly to every word.

"I must apologize," he said, for intruding, but the garden gate was open, and I saw you here. Time is very precious with me. I thought you would pardon me if I followed the maid."

She looked at him as though she would fain ask him who he was, but at that moment the stranger's gaze fell on the lovely little boy who was playing on the grass. Suddenly a change came over his face; he made a hurried step, and then stood still.

Leo!

He sat dreaming under the elm tree, thinking of everything that had been said, until the maid came again to interrupt her; and then she grew ashamed of herself.

"How much thought I am giving to a stranger!" she said. "It must be because I so seldom see one."

CHAPTER V.

Bertram, Lord Carlswood, had the reputation of being the proudest man in England. He was proud of his name, of his race, of his pedigree—proud of his unstained honor, of his large fortune, of his gentle wife, of his fair children—proud of the repute in which he was held, of his high standing in the country. As a river gathers force and strength from every tributary stream, so he made every gift Heaven had bestowed upon him tributary to his pride.

People in speaking of him said he was just and generous, but very proud. This pride was not shown in patronage of his equals, but in the most rigid observances of class distinction. He never pardoned any disregard of those distinctions; he was punctilious in the extreme; he gave to all persons the honor due to them, and he expected the same in return; he addressed each one by his rightful title, and insisted on being so addressed himself. He considered the Carlswoods of Blyrn among the leading spirits of the country; they had few equals, no superiors.

"Had the Carlswoods been kings they would have known how to reign," he was wont to say.

Another of his most frequent sayings was:

"The Carlswoods were an old family when William the Norman took possession of our fair Saxon lands; but study their records, and you will see that no Carlswood was ever dishonored. There has never been a fortune hunter, or traitor, or renegade among us; and—thank Heaven!—no Carlswood ever made a low marriage."

There was those who said that pride of such a kind must have a fall—that it could not remain so arrogant; but the stately head had not yet been bent in humility or sorrow—there was no stooping of the erect figure, no softening of the haughty face.

Lord Carlswood married the daughter of the Duchess of Middleham, a gentle, high-bred, elegant woman. They had four children—three sons and one daughter. The father's face would glow with pride as he looked round on the young faces.

"There is no fear of the old race dying out yet," he would say.

He loved his wife, he was proud of his sons; but the great delight of his heart—the very light and brightness of his home—was his daughter Katrine, a beautiful, gay, high-spirited girl, who had all the Carlswood spirit, with its attendant pride. Her father literally worshipped her. He watched her beauty as it developed day by day; he pleased himself by imaging what her future would be. What position could be too exalted for his daughter?

When Katrine reached her tenth year, Lady Carlswood died. Her husband did not marry again.

"The Carlswoods never marry twice," he said, grandly, and he was true to the traditions of his race.

It was not a matter of great moment to the boys. Little of their time was spent at Blyrn; they went to Eton, and thence to Oxford; they were left principally in the charge of tutors. Lord Carlswood was careful to impress upon them the nobility of their race and the obligation they were under to keep the glory of their name unsullied and their honor unstained; he left the rest to their teachers.

But for Katrine Carlswood, her mother's death was a far more serious matter. Her father was unwilling to send her to school; he did not wish her out of his sight. He had governesses and masters for her; he did his best for her, but it was lamentably done. He drew up a code of rules and regulations which were to be rigidly adhered to; he made no allowance for

desire to raise himself far above his station, which actuated him? No one ever knew, and Thornton Cameron kept his secret. If it was a base betrayal of trust, a cruel fraud—it was an unpardonable deception, a most dishonorable deed—but he succeeded in winning what the poor girl thought was her love, and, after great persuasion, she consented to elope with him.

She had been so badly trained, was so young, so wild in the flush of girlish spirits, that she thought little of the consequences. The sensation that must follow amused her. She enjoyed thinking of the fright, the search, and the emotion of her stately father when he should hear that she was married.

"It will be stealing a march upon papa," she said, with a gay, ringing laugh that should have smote her companion like a sharp sword. "He was so particular that I should not make my debut until I was nineteen; what will he say when he hears that I am married?"

There was no excuse to be made for her save that she was charmed with her lover's handsome face, with his musical voice, his eloquent words, his passionate pleading and prayers. She was charmed to be the heroine of a quasi-romance; it would be so amusing to appear in London as Mrs. Cameron, instead of Miss Carlswood. The whole matter seemed to her simply a delightful adventure; she never dreamed but that her father, after perhaps reproaching her in a stately fashion, would again receive her with open arms.

"No Carlswood ever made a low marriage!"—she had heard that expression often enough, but it never entered her mind that hers was what would be called a "low marriage." Thornton Cameron was handsome than, and quite as polished in manner as, the gentlemen who had visited Blyrn. There was nothing about him that could be called vulgar, much less low, and Katrine, although clever beyond her years, did not know much of the world. She would have considered herself making a low marriage if she had promised to run away with a footman or groom; but an artist was to her a gentleman. How could a man who created such grand harmonies, who gave his whole time and attention to the cultivation of the purest taste—how could such a man be low? She considered him a genius, and genius she said to herself, levels all ranks. She had read somewhere of a king who stooped to pick up the brush of a painter. Was a painter better than a musician? She had read of such great honors being paid to them—of kings and queens who had done homage to their genius, and revered their names.

Still, it seemed strange that a girl, reared in the very atmosphere of pride, should have forgotten the lessons of her life; but such was the case when one fine autumn evening she stole from the time-honored walls of Blyrn and eloped with the handsome young organist of Lynn.

To Be Continued.

THE ODOR OF RAIN.

Nuttall has determined that the smell of freshly turned earth is due to the growth of a bacterium, the clathrodrix odorifera, which multiplies in decomposing vegetable matter, and more rapidly in the presence of heat and moisture. Hence the odor is especially marked after a shower, or when moist earth is disturbed. In dry soil the development of the bacterium is arrested, but it is immediately resumed with vigor as soon as moisture is restored.

THE WALNUT CROP.

The English walnut is said to be the most profitable of all nut-bearing trees. When in full bearing they will yield about 300 pounds of nuts to the tree. The nut sells on an average at about eight cents per pound. If only 27 trees are planted on an acre the income would be about \$675.

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"But are you fond of housework?" he asked. "In itself, as an all thing, I mean?"

"Yes, papa," Milly answered, some hesitation. "But I'm a little this morning. I rose early and the house through before breakfast as to have time for the baking."

"You are a good little girl,"

"Papa," said Milly, with do-lashes, and a deep shadow over her cheek, "I've been there for some time that—that—"

"Well?" said Mr. Barrington, eagerly.

"That I should like to ask you a little money," faltered Milly.

"Money!" he echoed, in surprise. "Doesn't Dudley give you all want?"

Once more Milly hesitated.

"He wants to know what ever is for," said she. "He thinks fifty is too much for ribbon, and he hats ought to be had cheaper three dollars each, and he declares all nonsense to buy kid gloves cotton will do as well. And I another hat since the rain spoil best one, but I don't like to ask for it."

"Do you mean to say," said Mr. Barrington, leaning his elbow on the table, "that you don't have a regular allowance every week?"

"No, papa," said Milly, lifting prettily-arched brows. "Dudley women don't know how to use money, and that a wife should always have a cent she spends from her band. And, I can tell you, papa, cause you are so kind to me—I am ashamed to have him think I am extravagant, and I really need so little things that men haven't any of. It's a little hard sometimes."

Mr. Barrington took his purse from his pocket and laid it on the table.

"Here, little girl," he said, "you earned the contents of that a times over!"

Milly reached up to kiss him on the vine leaves.

"Oh, papa, you are such a darling!" she said.

He only patted her cheek in return. "Dudley don't know what a treat he has got," he pondered, as he on his walk up to the front veranda where a great chestnut tree showering its bloom over the and the balmy sunshine slept on the painted floor: "He is making a million slave out of that dear little man."

And he took his book and straddled himself comfortably out in the mock for his evening's reveries.

It was the next day that he came to him in the library, where little fire of logs had been kindled a chilly northeast rain had blown the yellow maple leaves away, and sunshine was obscured in clouds.

"Well, my boy," said his kindly, "you are off to the city, pose?"

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Barrington, "a tall, straight, handsome man, with a brown complexion sparkling eyes. And before I go, I hope you had better give me a if it's convenient."

"A check?" said his father.

"What?"

"I'm about out of ready cash, Dudley, carelessly, and a little money would come very handy current expenses."

"Ah! And what are you going to buy?"

Dudley looked at his father in a moment.

"I need a summer suit, sir," he said, "and—"

"Yes—yes," nodded the old man. "And how much do you need a summer suit now?"

"Oh, forty dollars or so," answered Dudley.

"Forty dollars or so!" echoed Barrington. "Isn't that rather expensive?"

"A fellow never knows exactly," explained Dudley.

"Ah, but you ought to know!"

Mr. Barrington's Lesson

Mr. Barrington was only eighteen when he came to live at Holly Lodge, young to be married, said the rest of the neighborhood; still too young to assume all the cares and responsibilities of a household. And he was not lacking in doleful portents, who declared, with eyes rolled and mouth drawn down, that Mrs. Barrington never would "get on" with her gentleman.

"He is so fastidious," said one. "It is difficult to suit," said another. "His ideal is so impossibly high," declared a third.

To their surprise — perhaps a little their disappointment — Milly and her father-in-law were the best of friends from the very first moment in which they looked upon each other's faces.

Milly was so anxious to learn, so desirous to comprehend the ins and outs of great, roomy old house, so anxious to excel every housekeeper in the neighborhood, that the old gentleman, with a smile, to his son: "Don't let your little wife undertake much, Dudley."

Dudley Barrington answered, yawning: "There's no danger of that, sir. The work of Holly Lodge have always been done by housekeepers, you know. As long as a woman is at work, she isn't wasting money foolishly, or gossiping."

Barrington's keen, blue eyes rested on his son sharply for a moment.

"You think Milly is addicted to those pernicious practices?" he asked.

"They come natural to all women, sir," said Dudley, shrugging his shoulders.

"To all?" said his father. "In his secret soul he wondered if Milly was really worthy of such a name as Millicent."

For weeks went on, and Milly bravely to her helm, until one October day the old gentleman, intending to pass the low kitchen window where the vines made a screen of green shadow, looked smilingly in at his daughter-in-law as she sat there.

"Do you not a glass of cool milk, little girl?" said he.

"I brought the milk promptly, papa," she said, triumphantly, "done to-day! Three apple pies, loaves of bread, a pan of biscuit, and a dozen plum tarts!"

"Vol!" said Mr. Barrington. "But why are you baking? Where is the husband?"

"Mah wanted her wages raised," Milly, rather soberly, "and Dudley was all nonsense keeping a girl who was so fond of housework. So she's gone."

"Are you fond of housework?" he asked. "In itself, as an abstract idea, papa," Milly answered, with hesitation. "But I'm a little tired to-day. I rose early and swept up through before breakfast, so I have time for the baking."

"I am a good little girl," said she. "I said Milly, with downcast eyes and a deep shadow creeping over her cheek, 'I've been thinking of my time that—that—'"

"Well," said Mr. Barrington, encouragingly. "I should like to ask you for

rupted the old gentleman. "And, now the father-in-law. "But we mustn't let you work too hard."

"I am on the subject, you buy your clothes of Jenkinson, don't you? Aren't there cheaper places?"

Dudley ignored the question and said:

"I've a little bill at the cigar shop to settle, and there are some new books I should like to read."

"Just send in the bills to me," said the old gentleman; "I'll pay them."

"The bootmaker, sir—"

"You must try and not be too extravagant with your boots. Young men have so many fictitious wants, nowadays. But, as I said before, let all the bills be sent to me. And as for spending money, here is enough for the present."

He drew out a five-dollar bill and handed it to his son. Dudley stared at it in amazement.

"I expected a check, sir," said he, somewhat discomfited.

"Did you?"

"It isn't agreeable to be put on such an allowance," went on Dudley, sharply. "I'm not accustomed to it."

"Not agreeable, eh?" said his father, comfortably adjusting his feet on an embroidered rest. "Then why do you practice the system with your wife?"

"I give her all that she needs to spend," said Dudley, coloring up.

"And I have given you all that you need."

"I am a man!" said Dudley.

"And she is a woman," retorted his father.

"I am the manager of your warehouse, and I claim my honest remuneration as such," cried Dudley. "I am no beggar. There is not a penny that I ask for that I do not earn."

"That is Millicent's case exactly," said the wise old advocate. "She does the work of the house and does it well. She is an economist in every sense of the word. Is it right that she should receive merely her board and clothes? Is she not entitled to a regular allowance to spend as she pleases? Do not think me a meddling old fogey, my son," he added, rising and placing his hand kindly on his son's shoulder. "But I have been observing all these things, and I merely wanted to give you a personal application of this lesson in political economy. You see how it humiliates one to beg humbly for the money that one has honestly earned—to be called upon for an account of every penny one wishes to spend. Don't put your wife into such a false position as this. Treat her as one of the firm of Barrington & Co."

Dudley stood still a moment, pondering; and then he said, earnestly:

"I will, sir. You are right!"

And Milly was delighted, that very day, to receive a check for an ample sum of money from her husband.

"Is it all for me?" she cried, with glittering eyes.

"Yes, all," Dudley answered, laughing.

"But what am I to do with so much money?"

"Lock it up in your desk, dear," he answered, "and spend it for your needs as they occur."

"But I never had so much before all at one time!" exclaimed the amazed Milly.

"No, you never had, more shame to me," acknowledged Dudley. "But I have come to the conclusion, Milly, that you are no child to be given a dollar or two at a time. You are my housekeeper, and deserve your regular salary. I shall give you twenty-five dollars for your own personal expenses at the beginning of every month, and you shall use and economize it as you choose. The household expenses, of course, will be paid out of the common stock."

Milly clapped her hands joyously.

"O Dudley, I never felt so rich in all my life," said she. "Now I can dress like other women and give a little money to the church, and help the poor, and feel independent! And I can lay by a little, too, Dudley, every month! Oh! you shall see what an ex-

HEALTH.

THE HYGIENE OF SUNSHINE.

Many people, from choice or necessity, are confined within doors almost constantly. Little sunshine ever reaches them, and the air they breathe is heavy-laden with all kinds of impurities. The effect of such surroundings is shown in drooping posture, pale countenance, and irritable dispositions. This result is inevitable. Plants grown in the shade are not the hardiest. However, there are some forms of life that flourish best in places from which sunlight is excluded. They are usually designated as germs or microbes. Every individual who shuts himself away from sunshine subjects himself to inroads of these microscopic entities which have become the plague of mankind. Many have manufactured dens for them to multiply in, and, not content with that, have shut themselves up in these same dens. What could we expect but that germs would seize upon such a race? Their number is legion, and their variety is great.

Tubercular bacilli can find no better soil than the lung tissue of those who dwell in the shade. This disease is becoming prevalent, because we are living an unnatural life. It is unnatural because it is shut away from nature. It is confined within walls of man's building, and devoted largely to pursuits which do not lead to communion with nature. Many people seek false remedies to restore their health, thinking that some decoction will work a miraculous change, but it is of no avail.

Some have suggested laws for the control of disease by preventing infection, but the laws of this kind come no nearer preventing disease than laws against murder prevent killing. Both are good, but it is often necessary to practice self-defence notwithstanding the law. Is there a mode of defence against disease? Is there no way to prevent infection but by the laws on the statute books; or when infection has taken place to become disinfected? The natural way is to give every ray of sunlight abundant opportunity to reach these intruding germs and they will become the sickly ones, while their victims grow strong and ruddy. Dark rooms are unfit to live in. It is said that patients on the sunny side of hospitals recover more quickly than their shaded companions.

In many houses the window space should be enlarged, while in others the window draperies should be removed and burned up as the only way of destroying germs harboring in them. A room into which the sun seldom shines is to be shunned as the "hold of every unclean and hateful germ." It is time for every lover of health to arise in strength, and refuse to be longer fettered by chains of darkness and consequently disease. Open the doors and windows; go forth under the open sky, where nature may smile upon you, and microbes, together with their evil effects, will disappear, as dew before the morning sun.

If your hair is light it should be washed often and dried in the sun—this will give it a golden gleam. Dark hair should be washed, dried in the air and shade, and then sunned, otherwise it will fade in streaks. This is a hint to girls who take their ocean dip and dry the salt water in their hair.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

Many people when old require something to eat in the night; a more comfortable bed and pillows than they

WILL BE NO MORE FAMINE.

THE STUPENDOUS ENTERPRISE OF BRITONS IN EGYPT.

Sacred Temple Will be Drowned in Huge Reservoirs on the Muddy Nile That May Make Roses Bloom in Desert Places.

The thirst of Egypt is at last to be assuaged. For centuries its sands have been blistering in the torrid sun, and its deserts have defied habitation; Water at times has been an unobtainable luxury, and mighty Kings along its heated depths have fallen with floating visions of crystal streams before their dying eyes. The curse of these sandy wastes is being smitten by the British, who have taken up the "White Man's Burden" in the Dark Continent, and it is by a system of huge reservoirs that the flood of the Nile is to be corrected in its flow and made to reach back across the wilderness of death for the flowers of fruition. Ancient cities that have been told in story will be drowned out by the waters, but 5,000,000 people will be furnished water. The first of these reservoirs is now being built near Assouan, and another is being constructed 200 miles lower down the Nile. At Assouan a granite viaduct 150 feet high will surmount the work when completed. A granite trench 100 feet deep by 100 wide, and mile long, is being blasted out of the huge wall of cyclopean masonry. This dike will be pierced by 180 openings, every one provided with sluices similar to those now being fitted to the Clyde at Glasgow.

DIKES AND SLUICES.

This wonderful wall will stem the Nile's highest flood, and hold up the water off "high Nile," whose summer level will extend back 140 miles into Nubia. All this great, almost superhuman undertaking has been carried on thus far in the past winter and spring by the energy of Messrs. John Aird & Co., the contractors for the entire reservoir scheme, which will double the cultivable land of Egypt when fully completed. When so much has been done in a few months we cannot doubt but the whole will be at full work within the allotted five years. No money need be paid by the Government of Egypt until the two reservoirs are finished and the Nile "held up" 60 feet above its present level, at the Philae dam, and many feet above the whole Nile width at the supplemental water storage at Assouan. All this and several new navigable canals will be provided. The cataracts now impede navigation for the greater part of the year; they will disappear. Instead there will be a canal and four locks, 200 feet long by 30 feet wide, giving constant passage for traffic up and down the Nile.

ACROSS THE RAPIDS.

The wall or dam is to be built across the rapids of Bel-el-Kebir. Piers are being built 150 feet down through the rushing waters, and railroads for carrying the stone have been built.

The Isle of Philae, which contains the village of the same name, and in it the sacred temple of Isis, will be inundated by the reservoir. The temple will be 60 feet below the water level. This will be a sad blow to archaeologists and students of antiquaries. Tourists who want to see the greatest collection of temples in the world must visit this island soon. At present 7,000 men are at work night and day.

The subsidiary reservoir, low down the river at Assiout, has also made great progress. There are 11,500 men working there. The wall is being built on the Nile bed, and more men can work at once.

A HERCULEAN TASK.

Great efforts are being made by night and by day to have the great weir built before "high Nile" comes, with its resistless flood, to convert the whole surrounding country into a

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Milly clapped her hands joyously.

"O Dudley, I never felt so rich in all my life," said she. "Now I can dress like other women and give a little money to the church, and help the poor, and feel independent! And I can lay by a little, too, Dudley, every month! Oh! you shall see what an excellent manager I can be!"

Dudley Barrington looked at his young wife with a sharp prick of conscience at his heart. Why had he never made her so innocently happy before? Simply because it had never occurred to him.

And Milly ran eagerly to her father-in-law.

"Papa!" she cried, "I am to have twenty-five dollars a month all for my own self, and never to give account of a penny of it, unless I please! It is Dudley's own offer. Isn't he kind?"

And Colonel Barrington smiled and patted her head, and answered with a touch of sarcasm:

"Very kind indeed!"

FATAL AGE OF THIRTY-SEVEN.

Many of World's Greatest Men Have Succumbed When Only That Age.

The age of 37 is a particularly fatal age. An examination of the reports of the United States government shows that more people die at that age than any other after attaining their majority. It is also ascertained that more misfortunes overtake persons at that age than at any other time in their lives, and that few fortunate events befall them.

An examination of history develops the same thing. At the age of 37 a great sorrow befell Aristotle, the death of Plato, his friend and teacher, with whom he had studied for nearly twenty years. This sorrow plainly showed its effects upon his future life, and to it may be attributed the sad tone of his later writings.

It was at the age of 37 that Lord Byron died of fever at Greece. As Lord Beaconsfield says, he was "greater as a man than as a writer, and his loss to the world was a great blow to it."

Raphael, the glory of Italian art, died at 37. He fell sick a week before his birthday of cold and fever, and died on that day, Good Friday. In him the world lost one of its greatest artists.

In music, like art and poetry, England lost her greatest composers at the age of 37. Purcell, the most distinguished musician Britain produced, died within a few days after attaining his 37th year. The regard in which he was held in England placed him on a par with Milton in epic-poetry, with Shakespeare on the stage. Locke in metaphysics and Sir Isaac Newton in philosophy and mathematics.

It was at the age of 37, too, that England lost a military genius that she regarded as of the highest rank and promise. Prince Henry of Battenburg died of fever in Ashantee in that year of his life.

Pascal, too, died at 37, but why seek more illustrations? These are sufficient to illustrate the fatality of the age among geniuses. Where death failed misfortune often befell.

So the age of 37 may be regarded as the fatal age of all those after a man passes his majority.

A man imagines he has perfect control over his wife when he wants her to do something that she wants to do.

open sky, where nature may smile upon you, and microbes, together with their evil effects, will disappear, as dew before the morning sun.

If your hair is light it should be washed often and dried in the sun—this will give it a golden gleam. Dark hair should be washed, dried in the air and shade, and then sunned, otherwise it will fade in streaks. This is a hint to girls who take their ocean dip and dry the salt water in their hair.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

Many people when old require something to eat in the night; a more comfortable bed and pillows than they once needed; light but warm clothing on the bed. A flannel night dress and bed slippers would give better rest. Sometimes the sheets are too cold, and a rubber bag filled with hot water to warm the bed would prevent the loss of heat from the weakened body. A cup of coffee, if it agrees, strengthens the pulse. As much as can be digested of cream, butter, marrow and fat are often useful. Gelatine in boiled shanks of beef is good in soup with cayenne pepper.

Many old persons starve partially because they cannot chew, or feel too weak to chew their food, which cannot digest as well as before. See that your grandfather gets some good nourishment at every meal, of a kind he can digest, and a cup of gruel or hot milk and bread, or something comforting before retiring if he stays up until ten at night. If he goes early to bed he should get some nourishment early in the morning. Old people often wake at four. Young people may not have any idea how a weak pulsed person feels, who wakes early and must wait to a certain hour for breakfast. A cup of coffee or tea on rising or regularly at six in the morning, will enable an old man to enjoy the freshest hours of the day, instead of enduring them.

VENTILATION OF ROOMS.

An authority on sanitation points out that high ceilings are not necessary in order to have rooms well ventilated. Small rooms, where the air is frequently changed, are more healthful than high, spacious apartments in which the air remains stationary. Transoms over bedroom doors are almost a necessity in rooms with only one window. "It is a curious fact," says the authority, "that in the bedroom, where a third of one's life is spent, there is usually the least care exercised concerning the air supply. A person of average intelligence will sit in a bedroom throughout an evening, the oxygen being consumed by two or three gas jets, and then calmly lie down for the night in the same room, with the door closed, and the window, perhaps, lowered two or three inches from the top as a pretense at ventilation."

HEALTHFUL.

For persons of sedentary habits, corn bread is said to be much more healthful than wheat bread.

A SOUVENIR FIEND.

Wigglesby is the most earnest collector of souvenirs I ever saw. When he was abroad he gathered trunks full. Some he bought, some he took when nobody was looking. Did you hear about his backing out when he had a chance to kiss the Queen's hand?

What scared him?

He couldn't trust himself. He was afraid he'd be tempted to pull off one of her fingers.

NOT ALARMED.

Romantic Miss, addicted to poetry—Oh, I'm just in love with Edgar Allan Poe.

Practical Adorer—Well, that's all right. He's dead.

inundated by the reservoir. The temple will be 60 feet below the water level. This will be a sad blow to archaeologists and students of antiquaries. Tourists who want to see the greatest collection of temples in the world must visit this island soon. At present 7,000 men are at work night and day.

The subsidiary reservoir, low down the river at Assiout, has also made great progress. There are 11,500 men working there. The wall is being built on the Nile bed, and more men can work at once.

A HERCULEAN TASK.

Great efforts are being made by night and by day to have the great weir built before "high Nile" comes with its resistless flood, to convert the whole surrounding country into a lake, with the town of "Siut," as the Arabs call it, safe below its sheltering banks, with water, at high level, extending for 40 miles above the town.

This dam will hold back 16 feet of water, but this is great work because the Nile is a half mile wide at this point. There will be 111 arches on openings, each 15 feet wide, all provided with ordinary sluices, always open below to allow the muddy Nile water free vent, for filtered water would lose its fertilizing properties and would soon silt-up the reservoir.

There will be a navigable canal alongside with gates, affording constant possibilities for transport up and down the river.

FORTY MILES OF WATER.

In three or four years it will have a wide, placid sheet of water, extending back for 40 miles, looking when completed much like the works of the old Barrage, planned by Mehemet Ali, below Cairo.

Last April the contractors asked for a loan of \$2,000,000 at 4 per cent. in London, offering no security, and in a few hours \$55,000,000 was offered.

Pity 'tis that poor Philae stopped the way, and must, in great part, sink beneath the flood.

"Pharaoh's Bed" — the beautiful pavilion built for Augustus—will gradually crumble, for it is mainly built on a terrace of Nile mud. The thick slime will engulf the lovely colonades of Nectanebo, the wall that supports them will gradually drop away; it is full of cracks already. The Nilometer steps and its ancient registers of the Nile's rising will be perennially under water, and no longer accessible. The lovely little temple of Hatho will be drowned out. The Roman arch of Diocletian's time will be no more seen. The sculptured rock of Konosso, with its stories of 4,000 years ago, can only be viewed from a boat, and part of its inscriptions will be lost beneath the water. All the lovely date palms will die.

But Egypt will gain, and famine be impossible in the land.

BROUGHT HER A FORTUNE.

A short time ago a man died in Brussels leaving nearly his entire fortune to a young woman who was unfortunately unacquainted with him. This is how it came to pass. He was a very eccentric man, and set out, like Diogenes, in search of an honest man. His tub was an omnibus and his lantern a small coin.

In the omnibus he took his seat every day near the conductor and always showed himself very obliging in passing up the money of passengers and returning the change; but to the latter he always managed to add a franc or a half franc. Then he would watch those to whom it came. They would count it carefully, notice the extra coin and invariably slip it into their pockets. No one thought of the poor conductor, whose meager salary of only three francs a day could ill support such a loss.

But at last a young woman passed hers back, with: "Conductor, you have given me half a franc too much." Diogenes, delighted, followed her home, made inquiries, made his will in her favor; though he never gave her warning that her half franc was going to bring her half a million sterling.

Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared.

Old coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and frequently cured by the continued use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Every doctor knows that wild cherry bark is the best remedy known to medical science for soothing and healing inflamed throats and lungs.

Put one of

**Dr. Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral
Plasters
over your lungs**

**The Best Medical
Advice Free!**

We now have some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Unusual opportunities and long experience eminently fit them for giving you medical advice. Write freely all the particulars in your case.

Address, Dr. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

The Nananee Express

NANANEE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1899.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Whether a general Federal election is near at hand or not, there are unmistakable signs of activity in both political camps, and having taken a brief respite after the labor of an unusually lengthy session, the leaders on both sides are arranging a series of public appearances before the snow flies. The annual recurrence of fall fairs throughout the country also offers the usual opportunity for considerable gatherings of the people under conditions of a less partisan and therefore possibly more useful character.

A notable occasion of this kind was the opening of the West Middlesex fair at Strathroy this week, when the Premier and Hon. G. W. Ross discussed agricultural matters with the farmers of the progressive section. Sir Wilfrid, in the course of an interesting

which Providence has placed in their hands we will

SWEEP OFF EVERY COMPETITOR

in the English market in five years time. We have done it in many products already. We have done it in cheese. We will do it in butter, fruit, vegetables and poultry as well."

Following the Premier Hon. Mr. Ross spoke much along the same lines declaring that "if we can make England believe that we grow the best wheat and the best bacon, and make the best butter and cheese in Canada it will increase our trade. Trade follows national likes and dislikes. Canada was never known in England as she is to-day. More calls have come to us for goods since the Jubilee from the fact that we are better known now than before, and it is on that account that we believe, not only from its purely national side but from its commercial side, that it is a matter of importance to us that we should make ourselves known in Great Britain and if I can say from what I have seen, and what we have learned, that so long as we send off our best to the British market and send it promptly as it should be sent, we can always find a market for the right quality of goods at home."

UNBUSINESSLIKE METHODS.

The supreme importance of taking to heart the lesson suggested in the closing words of the above quotation is emphasised by reports which have come to hand this week from Canada's commercial representatives in other parts of the Empire. Mr. Thomas Moffatt, Canadian agent at Cape Town, sends an encouraging report of the growing possibilities of the South African market for the products of the Dominion. "The value of goods," he says, "entered at Cape Colony from Canada during the past year, shows a substantial increase over the previous year, this in the face of the fact that the Canadian manufacturers and exporters have not taken full advantage of the expansiveness of the market. Complaints have recently been made by parties trading with Canada of defective packing, resulting in broken furniture and damaged goods, as also of confusion resulting from shipping in unnumbered cases."

IN AUSTRALIA ALSO.

Our representative in Australia, Mr. Commissioner Iarke, writes from Sydney in a similar strain declaring that Canadian manufacturers and exporters are neglecting their opportunities in the Australian market. He alleges that orders are not promptly filled and in some cases not even acknowledged, that packing cases are defective and their contents not marked upon them, that invoices are made out at prices in advance of those quoted in the first instance. It is not necessary to point out that this style of doing business does not make for increasing trade, but with square dealing, energetic application and close attention to details, giving every consideration to the particular requirements of the market, vast and growing opportunities exist for developing the commerce of Canada with the Antipodes.

THREE OF A KIND.

Even more emphatic are the observations of the Dominion representative in the West Indies, who expresses astonishment that so little interest is shown by Canada in the opportunities offered in that market. The general complaint, he says, is that Canadian exporters will not accept any suggestions but refuse to adapt themselves

Headache

Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. More serious troubles may follow. For a prompt, efficient cure of Headache and all liver troubles, take

Hood's Pills

While they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not gripe or pain, do not irritate or inflame the internal organs, but have a positive tonic effect. 25c. at all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

public education and the press and society's conventions; while all these have as a collateral effect of their operation and agency the prevention of these above mentioned deplorable conditions, still that is not their specially-defined aim and purpose, nor is it their result and effect, (as far as should be desired.)

(For is it not a fact that large and increasing sums have to be spent yearly in the ministrative and regulative care attention and tendence demanded by the bad conditions under discussion?)

In brief, until the people as a whole resolve themselves into a committee to discuss and initiate the best modes of such prevention, such modes and steps will not be entered or acted upon, or thought of specially. For in these days, if people wish to get anything done, they must plan specially for it, and go and work to get it done.

Now, if the ordinary man were asked what should be done to prevent those bad conditions. (above spoken of,) at their inception or beginning, that is, in the youth of the human being; he would probably say: let the youthful child have (or get) health, rightness, correctness, vigor, both of mind of moral nature of body and of spirit. Then let all the influences surrounding him (both personal social and legislative and physical,) be such as to conserve and improve this proper state and condition, and also such as to do nothing to derogate and degrade from this proper state and condition.

In connection with the details of such a good plan, a friend of mine has made what will be seen to be a good suggestion. You remember some years ago the government sent some expert butter-makers through the country to show practically the best modes of producing butter; also the general improvement in butter-making that was the result of that practical teaching. Now let a person be selected who knows thoroughly the science and art of preparing and cooking hygienically foods of all kinds, for all ages (infancy childhood youth etc.) and classes and sexes: and let him go about and teach this practically (by actual object-lessons.)

True, we have journals of health and also hygienic hints in all our good family newspapers. But, comparatively few people read them. But a practical exhibitory teaching (object lessons) would be a vast popular elevator or lifter out of the ruts of false and bad modes of cooking and eating, that bring such massive evils in their train. M. R. R.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Editor:—Did you read "Geraldine's" letter in a late issue of the Kingston British Whig? Well, I did, and as perhaps you did not, I'll just say a few words about it first.

FALL

Our MIL

with the assist- MIS
ance of.....

Come

did we think she must have been taken, for they appear to be too dead to do anything lustily, especially in church.

Well, of course we visited the church and churchyard, where many of the forefathers sleep unful of the pretty disturbances of day.

The two stores came next. stay, we forgot to mention the pag and the large old-fashioned 1 so beautifully situated on the opposite side of the road from the church. After the stores, we inspected (the outside) the only hotel, which I believe a temperance one.

From the veranda of the post telegraph office we could see the brick house of Mr. D. W. Allison M. P., for Lennox, and a little further east is the home of Mr. Chalmers, proprietor of the post office, gro and hotel.

Passing on through the village came to the farms and farmhouse some of which were very nice. was a rather picturesque house not from the road. Flowers bloomed plenty on the lawn, through w an "purling brook," with the accompaniments of rushes water flowers.

The next house was quite a distance from the road, but the neatly gravelled road leading to it looked so tempting for cycling that we rode up. We to the "farmhouse" on Polle's (P Point, mentioned in "Geraldine's" ter, which is a very nice farmhouse indeed.

The next is "Longwood cottage" wherein our fair friend wrote her letter. It is certainly a pretty place but do you know, we were greatly disappointed after the gushing manner of which it was spoken of, to find only a farmhouse after all, and

on both sides are arranging a series of public appearances before the snowflakes. The annual recurrence of fall fairs throughout the country also offers the usual opportunity for considerable gatherings of the people under conditions of a less partisan and therefore possibly more useful character.

A notable occasion of this kind was the opening of the West Middlesex fair at Strathroy this week, when the Premier and Hon. G. W. Ross discussed agricultural matters with the farmers of the progressive section. Sir Wilfrid, in the course of an interesting address spoke with no uncertain sound of the possibilities for Canada's supremacy in the markets of the Empire. "The best market," said he "that we have at the present moment is the British market and it is always increasing. I am proud to say that at this moment our trade with Great Britain is

GREATER THAN IT EVER WAS

at any time in our history, and yet we have not yet reached the summit of it. I think we ought to have the topmost place in the British market because in all the products of the farm we can claim superiority over all our competitors. In wheat we have no serious competitors, Manitoba No 1 Hard is the prime wheat of the world to-day; our barley is so good that the Americans had to prescribe it from their market. There is very reason why the butter made in Canada would have a better price in England than the butter made in Denmark, because we have better pasturage, sweeter grasses, and more water; and if the farmers do as they have done in cheese, if they will put forward every enterprise, I venture to predict that in five years from to-day the best butter will not come from Denmark, but from the province of Ontario and from the province of Quebec.

"So too with the fruit; there are no apples in the world to compete with Canadian apples, and we ought to be first in apples in the British market. So it is in meat. Canadian beef is just as juicy and just as well flavored as the famous roast beef of Old England, and to-day in Boston Canadian lamb demands a special price. If the farmers of Ontario and Canada will make use of the opportunities

the particular requirements of the market, vast and growing opportunities exist for developing the commerce of Canada with the Antipodes.

THREE OF A KIND.

Even more emphatic are the observations of the Dominion representative in the West Indies, who expresses astonishment that so little interest is shown by Canada in the opportunities offered in that market. The general complaint, he says, is that Canadian exporters will not accept any suggestions but refuse to adapt themselves to local requirements; as for example in the matter of flour which the Jamaican merchants desire to have put up in barrels of oak staves. An instance is given also of a shipment of seven tons of creamery butter, packed in tins which were not hermetically sealed; the result was that more than half the butter was gone when the consignment reached port, and the balance was unfit for food.

All this is endorsed by Mr. de Jonge who was at Ottawa early in the summer, as one of an official delegation to Canada and the States. On his return home he told a local interviewer that he had pointed out to Canadians that they had not yet had the experience of the United States—that they had not yet learned how to put up goods for the tropics as well as the republic. It was hardly fair to expect the individual merchant to pay for such experience, added Mr. de Jonge, and therefore it was fairly within the sphere of the government to pay certain amounts by the way of premiums in order that experiments in packing etc. might be made. Unless that were done the development of Canadian trade with the West Indies would be a very tedious affair. "Merchants here," he added, "find that flour, cheese, butter and similar articles imported from Canada are not packed in the same perfect manner that the Americans manage to put things up to stand against the influence of the climate.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—It is said that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. This adage is practically carried out with reference to the matter spoken of in my last letter.

We know that a large part of the expenditure of our provincial government is for the taking care of the defective (insane and imbecile) and criminal classes. And quite properly and wisely is such the case.

But while our province makes all this expenditure, and thus deals remedially and curatively with crime insanity and imbecility, there is no person or organization or corporation, whose special aim and purpose and work it is to prevent these three deplorable conditions of humanity.

And yet this very prevention is everybody's business, because the province as a whole must and does pay the expense of these unprevented conditions. It is true that the administration of justice has a certain collateral and accidental effect in the prevention of these. But that is not its special aim and purpose, nor its large and definite and scientifically operated purpose.

It is true that the moral and salvatory influences of religion and of the churches, also have this as a collateral effect of their operation; but again, this is not their special object, nor is it always or necessarily their result. So also of hygienic principles and methods and agencies, so also of

the particular few people read them. But a practical exhibit teaching (object lessons) would be a vast popular elevator or lifter out of the ruts of false and bad modes of cooking and eating, that bring such massive evils in their train. M. R. R.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Editor:—Did you read "Geraldine's" letter in a late issue of the Kingston British Whig? Well, I did, and as perhaps you did not, I'll just say a few words about it first.

"Geraldine" described the beauties of Adolphustown as she saw them,—the "cottage" wherein she spent her vacation, the different schools and the Memorial church, besides other things of lesser consequence.

The letter aroused our curiosity so much so that my chum and I took our wheels and started for the wonderful place.

Riding from the east, we first came to the "little brown school on the hill." "Geraldine" said there were only three of these in Adolphustown but we were informed that there are four. On inquiry as to the cause of the omission, we were told that the one left out is a Methodist, which probably accounts for the slight, for according to all we heard, she is as bright a graduate as any of them.

After passing the pretty little house amidst fruit trees, an old blacksmith, an empty house, we came to the church. It was well described with one exception. In vain, did we look for the brass tablets mentioned, but found them to be of Mosaic perhaps, however they were changed since the fair writer was there. Also, she omitted to say anything about the pretty marble font, which my friends told me was presented by the children of the parish.

The service was very fine, the responses hearty to be sure, from the few who were there. But when she speaks of the choir in the manner she

The next house was quite a far from the road, but the neatly paved road leading to it looked so fit for cycling that we road up. To the "farmhouse" on Polle's Point, mentioned in "Geraldine's" letter, which is a very nice farm indeed.

The next is "Longwood" wherein our fair friend wrote her. It is certainly a pretty but do you know, we were disappointed after the gushing of which it was spoken of, to only a farmhouse after all, and of the buildings about the place in need of repairs.

The next place is in reality a nestled beneath the spreading of an oak and two silver. The next on a rise of ground back of which are some very poplars, and the front lay beautiful shade of locust trees.

Now, we came to a strip country road, richly bordered with wild flowers, and the unsightly rail fence covered with graceful, clinging wild grape in some places hanging into from the trees.

From the next house to Dr. the road lies along the bay, but it. Here the flowers bloom in brilliancy of coloring than any else along the road over which travelled.

There are two things about

RHEUMATISM

CAN BE CURED
Dr. H. Hall
Rheumatism
CURED
Will Cure any of Rheumatism

DR. H. HALL, NEW YORK.
FOUR POINTS IN ITS FAVOR
FIRST—QUICKEST TO CURE
SECOND—SAFEST TO TAKE
THIRD—MOST HIGHLY ESTIMATED
FOURTH—CHEAPEST TO USE
One bottle cures ten days' trouble
IN BIG BOTTLES, 50 CENTS
THE DR. HALL MEDICINE CO.
Canadian Agency, - Kings
FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS

FOR YOU

SCOTT'S

Tested and Tried For 25 Years

Would you feel perfectly safe to put all your money in a new bank? One you have just heard of?

But how about an old bank? One that has done business for over a quarter of a century? One that has always kept its promises? One that never failed; never misled you in any way?

You could trust such a bank, couldn't you?

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of COD-LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES is just like such a bank. It has never disappointed you, never will. It has never deceived you, never will.

Look out that someone does not try to make you invest your health in a new tonic, some new medicine you know nothing of.

50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

ROBERT LIGHT

Lumber Dealer,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Doors, Sash,

Blinds, Brackets,

Turned Work,

Mouldings,

and Interior Finish for Buildings.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Factory, foot of Richard St.
NAPANEE.

GO TO

PS

A FEW SUI

ALL 1899 — FALL 1899

CHEAPSIDE!

1st MILLINERY OPENING, ON SATURDAY, 30th
SEPTEMBER

under the management
as formerly of **MISS SHERRIN,**

the assist-
of..... **MISS CULROSS,** Trimmer, and **MISS NEILSON,** Assistant

Come and Welcome. Bring Your Friends.

W. MOWAT & CO.

think she must have been mis-
or they appear to be too decorous
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church.
of course we visited the old
and churchyard, where so
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next is "Longwood cottage"
our fair friend wrote her let-
is certainly a pretty place,
you know, we were greatly
inted after the gushing manner
it was spoken of to find it

Young's place of great interest. The
view and situation, that's the first,
and secondly, the fact that the whole
place is an apple orchard. I think
the latter should be of greater import-
ance, but perhaps Geraldine does not
do anything so vulgar as to think of
eating, and in consequence did not
think the place of any importance.
The mountain looked fine from the
wharf where we sat and rested while
we took in every detail of the scene
about us, ere we returned to our camp
at the edge of Kingston.
We cannot say anything of the
flower bordered cycle path, as we
were not fortunate enough to find it,
perhaps because we had left our glass-
es at home. Nor can we say ought of
the other points as "fingers of the
giant's hand," as we had not time to
explore further.
September 21st.
"MY FRIENDS DESPAIR."
La Grippe and Nervous Prostration
Had Brought Captain Copp Near to
Death—South American Nervine
was the Life Saver.
"I was ailing for nearly four years with
nervous prostration. I tried many reme-
dies and was treated by physicians with-
out any permanent benefit. A year ago
I took la grippe, which greatly aggravated
my trouble. My friends despaired of my
recovery. I was induced to try South
American Nervine, and was rejoiced to get
almost instant relief. I have used four
bottles and feel myself completely cured. I
believe it's the best remedy known for the
nerves and the blood." Wm. M. Copp,
Newcastle, N. B. Sold by Dettlor & Wal-
lace.
CURTAIN RAISERS.
Odell Williams may be starred next
season under the management of W. A.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for As-
similating the Food and Regula-
ting the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerful-
ness and Rest. Contains neither
Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alix. Senna -
Rhubarb Sals -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint
Eli Carbonate Soda -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Mintygreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipa-
tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea,
Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-
ness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old

SEE

THAT THE

FAC-SIMILE

SIGNATURE

— OF —

Chas. H. Fletcher.

IS ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It
is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell
you anything else on the plea or promise that it

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rail fence covered with the
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aces hanging into festoons
rees.

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the flowers bloom in greater
f coloring than any where
the road over which we had

re two things about Dr.

RHEUMATISM
CAN BE CURED
Dr. Hall's
Rheumatic
CURE
Will Cure any Form
of Rheumatism

NEW YORK
POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:
QUICKEST TO CURE
AND SAFEST TO TAKE
AND MOST HIGHLY ENDORSED
WORTH-CHEAPEST TO BUY
contains ten days' treatment
BOTTLES, 50 CENTS.
DR. HALL MEDICINE CO.
Agency, - Kingston, Ont.
SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS

I took a gripe, which greatly aggravated
my trouble. My friends despaired of my
recovery. I was induced to try South
American Nerve, and was rejoiced to get
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nerves and the blood." Wm. M. Copp,
Newcastle, N. B. Sold by Detlor & Wal-
lace.

CURTAIN RAISERS.

Odell Williams may be starred next
season under the management of W. A.
Brady.

Kathryn Kidder is spending her sum-
mer vacation visiting her father, Colonel
Kidder of Evanston.

Marie Geistering will come back to
New York next season and play Adrienne
and other serious parts.

It is possible that Marie Jansen and
Pauline Hall will be traveling in vaude-
ville companies next season.

Jerome Sykes will be starred next sea-
son in the production of "Chris and the
Wonderful Lamp," playing the part of
the Geni.

Francis Wilson's next season will open
at the Knickerbocker theater on Sept. 11
in a new comic opera by Victor Herbert
and Harry B. Smith.

Dr. Hans Richter has just been ap-
pointed director general of music of the
Austrian empire, a title which has been
created especially for him.

Kyrle Bellew and Mrs. Potter have
acted together for the first time in many
months at a charity matinee in London.
They gave the balcony scene from
"Romeo and Juliet."

S. R. Crockett, in collaboration with
Lady Violet Greville, has made a play
out of his story, "The Lilac Sunbonnet."
E. H. Vanderfelt hopes to produce the
piece soon in London.

William Gillette will appear in the
"Sherlock Holmes" play which he has
written, as Conan Doyle has approved
the manuscript, which, under the con-
tract, had to be submitted to him.

Miss Ellen Terry is not to accompany
Sir Henry Irving on his American tour
this fall. She is dissatisfied with her
part in "Robespierre," and it is said
would not have aided in the London pro-
duction except for her friendship for Sir
Henry. It is not known who will be of-
fered the role.

THE FASHION PLATE.

The pineapple straws are much used
this season both for sailors and alpine.

The rage for white gowns for morning,
afternoon and evening use is very marked
this season.

The dominant note of Paris fashions
continues to be the lavish use of lace and

*Bi Carbonate Soda +
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Whitgreen Flavor.*

A perfect Remedy for Constipa-
tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea,
Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-
ness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER,

BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It
is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell
you anything else on the plea or promise that it
is "just as good" and "will answer every pur-
pose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-
simile
signature
of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on
every
wrapper.

velvet ribbon on transparent gowns of
every color, weave and design.

Batiste in lace effects and in embroid-
ered patterns figures largely in combina-
tion with foulard silks for vests, revers,
fichus, collarettes and other portions of
the bodice and sleeves.

Black and dark colored mohairs, no
matter how handsomely made, are re-
legated to the ranks of mere utility gowns.
White mohair, however, holds its own
among favorite "dress" fabrics.

Pale blue in organdie, veiling, batiste,
taffeta soyeux of flexible weave and other
handsome summer fabrics in ciel or
turquoise tints are among the most fash-
ionable of the colored gowns worn this
season.

The favor with which the lustrous
French cashmeres and silk warp or sheer
all wool nun's veiling were received last
season in evening dress has greatly in-
creased among gowns for general dress
wear this summer.

Many of the novelty grenadines are re-
vivals of Louis XV designs. The old
style iron grenadines in neat canvas
checks are brought out again this sum-
mer, but the surface is crossed with che-
nille or satin bars. "Bayadere soufflee" is
a suggestive name for another of the new
fabrics which are not unlike crepon.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to
refund the money on a twenty-five cent
bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if, after
using three-fourths of contents of bottle,
they do not relieve Constipation and Head-
ache. We also warrant that four bottles
will permanently cure the most obstinate
case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no
pay when Wills' English Pills are used.
W. S. Detlor, T. A. Huffman, A. W.
Grange & Bro., Napanee.

Carpet Rags.

**How to Dye Them So That
They Will Never Fade.**

To color cotton or wool carpet rags so
they will not fade, one should be sure to
get the Fast Diamond Dyes. There are
some twelve fast and special colors for
cotton, while for wool there are about
thirty.

It is impossible to get satisfactory colors
on both wool and cotton with the same
dye, although the makers of some cheap
dyes, that are able to make but a few
colors, claim their dyes will color both
cotton and wool. A trial shows by ruined
goods the falsity of such claims. Use
nothing but the Diamond Dyes that have
been used in millions of homes for the last
twenty years.

At a Distance.

Mrs. Gushwell—Of course you love
children, Mr. Synnick?
Synnick—Immoderately.
Mrs. Gushwell—And which do you like
best, little boys or little girls?
Synnick—That depends. When there
are little girls present, I think I prefer
little boys, but when I am in the com-
pany of little boys my heart goes out to
the little girls.

Their Worth Recognized.

Dr. Poundtext—What noble, self sacri-
ficing men missionaries are! And yet
their goodness is unappreciated.
Dufunny—Well, I don't know; the na-
tives always think them mighty good.—
Kansas City Independent.

FOR YOUR

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND STATIONERY.

TO

POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.

NEW SUPERIOR HAMMOCKS FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE CELEBRATED COTE LONG BOOTS FOR MEN & BOYS

This week we have placed in stock 25 cases of this celebrated Boot which is without a doubt the best line of Long Boots made in Canada. An inspection of these goods will well repay intending purchasers.

We are showing also some new ideas in Men's and Ladies Rubber Sole Walking Shoes.

An inspection of our extensive Shoe Stock will well repay intending purchasers.

J. J. KERR

Dundas Street, Napanee.

NEW PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD.

Now in full operation. All kinds Lumber, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Custom work done on shortest notice. Get our prices before buying. Mr. Embury is prepared to draw plans for parties wanting them.

Embury & Madole.

Infant Food

CHRISTIE'S CELEBRATED INFANT FOOD

FOR SALE AT

W. COXALL

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL (Paid up) \$1,500,000
RESERVE FUND — \$1,500,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT HIGHEST
CURRENT RATES.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

That desirable farm formerly known as the Shurtliff farm, consisting of 210 acres, more or less, being parts of lots 19 and 20 in the seventh concession of Ernestown, 1½ miles south of Camden East, 8 miles from Napanee, 18 miles from Kingston. In a good state of cultivation, living spring, good bearing orchard, including 60 young cherry trees. Good frame buildings, house barn, driving shed, stables, etc. Good school about ½ mile. For full particulars apply to ELECTA BICKNELL, Napanee.

Will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms of payment.

The Crippled Beggar and the Important Engagement He Had.

A queer case of a rich beggar came to the surface a few years ago. The beggar was one whose bodily infirmities appealed to charitable people. The man had lost both legs, and, seated in a wicker basket, he pushed himself along where people would see him. He held out his hands for the coins which came to him in small showers. The basket was a part of his business outfit. When off duty—that is, when not soliciting alms—he wore two well made artificial legs and walked on crutches. One of his most fruitful fields was Coney Island in the season, and having gained the good will of a resident of the place he used to deposit his legs at the man's house when he went abroad to touch the hearts and the purse strings of the pleasure seekers. One evening when he returned from "work" he found that the closet in which his legs had been placed was locked and the custodian of the key gone for the night.

"Never mind," said his friend, "stay here over night, and I'll give you a shake-down."

"No; I must be in New York tonight," he said, "and I've got to have my legs too."

"But why not stay here and save car fare and be on time for work in the morning?" he asked.

Neither argument nor persuasion had any influence on the man, whose nervousness increased perceptibly, and as his friend was making ready to break down the door behind which the legs were stored he asked, "Why must you be in New York tonight and why do you compel me to force this closet door?"

"Well, the truth is," said the legless man, "I bought an apartment house last week and promised to pay \$10,000 on the bargain tonight, and unless I get away pretty soon I'll get there too late and forfeit the amount already paid down."

The friend was speechless with amazement, and his astonishment grew when he heard a few weeks later that the apartment house which the poor man spoke to him about was the third which he had purchased since he went into the begging business.

Under the laws of China the man who loses his temper in a discussion is sent to jail for five days to cool down.

Children are sometimes told, who are bad, that ghosts and other things will get them. Grown-ups know better, but it would be a good idea if women could be made to understand that terrible things will follow if of any ailment comes and



"female troubles." A pain in the back, a disagreeable drain, a bearing sensation, headache, nervousness, in the distinctly feminine organs, complexions and loss of flesh are signs of final collapse. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a specific for women. It cures. In a great many cases the patient can treat herself and obnoxious local examinations avoided. In a few bad cases it is the sufferers to write to Dr. R. V. himself, at Buffalo, N. Y., and he will give full advice by mail free. He is consulted daily by great numbers of women throughout the world, and his advice is upon wide-spread experience. All correspondence is treated by him as confidential. His "Favorite Prescription" is non-alcoholic, and does not create a habit of strong drink. It contains no other narcotic. It is perfectly safe in any condition of the system. No cure is equal to it in any respect. It is a substitute for this world-famous, though it is urged upon you as "just as good."

Mrs. Mary E. Jones, of 529 Madison Street, Ypsilanti, Mich., writes: "I was troubled with female weakness, and after taking three boxes of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I am free from pains. I had suffered for two years, began taking your medicine. I could not cross my room without suffering dread. Now I do all my housework and walk please."

Constipation and biliousness are easily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. They don't gripe; they cure.

Buy your school slates, pens, scribbles at Pollard's Bookstore.

County of Lennox and Addington

Treasurer's Sale of Lands for Taxes

COUNTY OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON, } BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT under
TO WIT: } of the Warden and the Seal of the County of
1899, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the following list for arrears of taxes due thereon and the costs as therein set forth

I hereby give notice that unless the said arrears and costs are soon paid, I shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the same, at the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, by Public Auction on DAY, THE (TWENTY-FOURTH) 24th DAY OF OCTOBER (AND THE FOLLOWING DAY IF NECESSARY) in the present year 1899, beginning at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in compliance with the provisions of the Assessment Act.

The public will please remember that this is a Strictly Cash Sale, and that cheques will not be taken in settlement of purchase unless accepted by the auctioneer, which they are drawn.

TOWNSHIP OF CAMDEN.

DESCRIPTION OF LOT.	CON.	ACRES	YEARS DUE.	TAXES	EXPENSES.	TOTAL.	
South East ½ lot 2 ..	3	50	Three years or over	\$30 55	\$3 83	\$34 38	P
South West ½ lot 3 ..	3	50	..	16 92	3 50	20 42	
South East ½ lot 5 ..	4	..	..	6 41	3 25	9 66	
Lots 42, 50, and 51 ..	5	600	..	4 39	9 32	13 71	
Lots 50 and 51	6	400	..	14 80	6 50	21 30	
South ½ lot 24	9	..	..	12 41	3 38	15 79	

VILLAGE OF YARKER, TOWNSHIP OF CAMDEN.

Lot No. 42	1	½	Three years or over	\$ 2 37	\$ 3 25	\$ 5 62	P
				4 30	3 25	7 55	

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL (Paid up) \$1,500,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,500,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTIONED.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT HIGHEST
CURRENT RATES.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.

T. S. HILL, Agent.

THE - MERCHANTS - BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, — Montreal
Capital paid up, \$6,000,000
Surplus, \$3,000,000

INTEREST AT CURRENT RATES
PAID ON DEPOSITS.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTIONED.

W. A. BELLHOUSE,
Manager, Napanee Branch

A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....
40 YEARS EXPERIENCE
12 YEARS IN NAPANEE.
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods
Store, Napanee.


THE ROYAL HOTEL.
Dundas Street, Napanee.
H. HUNTER, Prop.
This commodious hotel is centrally situated
having every convenience for the travelling and
business public. Large yard and sheds for
farmers.
Good table, best of wines, liquors, and cigars
The comfort of guests is made a first con-
sideration.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician, Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General
Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between
West and Robert Streets. Napanee. 51v

HERRINGTON & WARNER
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, East-st, Napanee. 5y

DEROCHE & MADIEN
Barristers,
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Con-
veyancers, Notaries Public, etc.
Office—Grange block.
Money to Loan at "lower than the lowest" rates
H. M. DEROCHÉ, Q.C. 51v J. H. MADDEN

JAS. AYLESWORTH,
POLICE MAGISTRATE for the Provincial
Electoral District of Addington.
Conveyancer,
G. T. Ry, Ticket Agent,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
Commissioner, etc., in H.C.J
Clerk, 7th Division Court, of the
County of Lennox & Addington
TAMWORTH.

 DENTISTS
C. D. WARTMAN, L.D.S.
C. H. WARTMAN, D.D.S.
Graduates of the Royal College of Dental Sur-
geons of Ontario, and graduate of Toron-
to University.
OFFICE—LEONARD BLOCK,
Visits made to Tamworth the first Mon-
day in each month, remaining over Tuesday.
Rooms at Wheeler's Hotel.
All other Monday C. D. Wartman will be in
Yarker
Napanee office open every day.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

That desirable farm formerly known as
the Shurtliff farm, consisting of 210 acres,
more or less, being parts of lots 19 and 20
in the seventh concession of Ernestown,
1 1/2 miles south of Camden East, 8 miles
from Napanee, 18 miles from Kingston.
In a good state of cultivation, living spring,
good bearing orchard, including 60 young
cherry trees. Good frame buildings, house
barn, driving shed, stables, etc. Good
school about 1/2 mile. For full particulars
apply to ELECTA BICKNELL, Napanee.
Will be sold at a bargain and on easy
terms of payment.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

That desirable farm containing about 200
acres, situated about three miles from Napanee
on the York road, being lot 25 in the 6th con-
cession of North Fredericksburgh. Would sell en
bloc or would sell 160 acres. Upon the premises
there are two dwellings, one brick and one
frame, with two drive houses and two barns and
outbuildings complete. All in a good state of
repair, well fenced and well watered, with a
creek running across the farm. On the pre-
mises there is a good orchard of apples, peaches
and plum trees. Will be sold at a bargain and on
easy terms of payment. For particulars apply
on the premises or Napanee P.O.
G. G. MILLER.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of THOMAS O'NEIL, deceased.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O.,
Chap. 129, Sec. 38, that all persons having any
claims or demands against or any lien upon the
estate or any portion of the estate of Thomas
O'Neil, late of the Township of Camden,
County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, de-
ceased, are required on or before the
15th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1899,
to send by post prepaid or deliver to the under-
signed a statement in writing containing their
names, addresses and occupations, and full
particulars of their claims with vouchers (if
any) held by them duly verified by Statutory
Declaration.
And further notice is hereby given that after
such last mentioned date the executor of said
estate will proceed to distribute the assets of
the said deceased among the parties entitled
thereto, having regard only to the claims of
which he shall not be liable for the said assets
or any part thereof to any person or persons of
whose claim notice shall not have been re-
ceived by him as aforesaid at the time of such
distribution.

W. S. HERRINGTON,
Napanee, Ontario,
Solicitor for Executor.

L. O. & B. of Q. Sbt. Co. "Limited"

DESERONTO, PICTON, KINGSTON
Steamer Hero—(Taking effect Sept. 4th)
will leave Deseronto on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.40 a. m.
for Picton, Kingston and intermediate ports.
For BELLEVILLE on Tuesdays, Thursdays and
Saturday at 8.45 p. m.
Leaves Kingston daily at 2 p. m.

DESERONTO, ROCHESTER, N.Y., KINGSTON.

Steamer "North King"—Taking effect
Sept. 17th.
will leave Deseronto for Charlotte, N.Y., (Port
of Rochester) on Sunday at 10.00 p. m., arr.
Charlotte 7.03 a. m. Monday.
Will leave for Kingston on Sundays at 5 a. m.
Right reserved to change time without notice.
H. H. GILDELSLEEVE, Manager.
Kingston.
RATAHUN CO'Y, Agents, Deseronto. 27

FARMERS ATTENTION.

Insure your property in the Lennox and
Addington Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
Because it is a Home Company.
Because it is a Safe Company.
Because it is the cheapest and best.
Because it affords the most liberal policies to
patrons.
Because it insures only (isolated) non-hazar-
dous risks as farm property, county churches
halls and school houses.
Because it is the Farmer's Company managed
by Farmers in the interest of farmers of the
Counties of Lennox and Addington, Hastings
Frontenac, Lanark and Leeds
Officers—B. C. Lloyd, President; I. F. Ayles-
worth, Vice-President; Stewart L. Daly, Treas.
Directors—A. C. Parks, B. C. Lloyd, U. C. Sills,
J. B. Aylesworth, W. R. Longmore, I. F. Ayles-
worth.
Honorary Directors—Jas. Ried, M.P.P., A. H.
Baker, A. V. Price, C. R. Allison, Wm. Charters,
W. W. Meacham, C. W. Neville, D. C. Forward,
D. W. Allison, F. B. Guess, James Knapp, John
Turcott, Thos. J. Donohoe, Peter F. Carleton,
Daniel Schermmerhorn, Thos. V. Sexsmith, James
Murphy, James Clare, Henry Irwin. The board
meets at the Secretary's office on the first
Saturday of every month at one p. m.
N. A. Caton, Napanee,
Thos. B. Wilson, Newburgh, Agents
Enoch Goodwin, Kingston,
M. C. BOGART, Sec'y.

DESCRIPTION OF LOT,	CON.	ACRES	YEARS DUE.	TAXES	EXPEN- SES.	TOTAL.	REMI.
South East 1/2 lot 2 ..	3	50	Three years or over	\$30 55	\$3 83	\$34 38	Pat
South West 1/2 lot 3 ..	3	50	..	16 92	3 50	20 42	..
South East 1/2 lot 5 ..	4	..	..	6 41	3 25	9 66	..
Lots 42, 50, and 51 ..	5	600	..	4 39	9 32	13 71	..
Lots 50 and 51 ..	6	400	..	14 80	6 50	21 30	..
South 1/2 lot 24 ..	9	..	..	12 41	3 38	15 79	..

VILLAGE OF YARKER, TOWNSHIP OF CAMD

Lot No. 42 ..	1	1 1/2	Three years or over	\$ 2 37	\$ 3 25	\$ 5 62	Pat
Lot No. 47 ..	1	1 1/2	..	4 39	3 25	7 64	..

TOWNSHIP OF DENBIGH.

Lot No. 19 ..	2	100	Three years or over	\$ 7 27	\$3 25	\$10 52	Pat
Lots No. 13 & 14 ..	3	198	..	45 62	7 28	52 90	..
Lot No. 34 ..	9	100	..	25 89	3 72	29 61	..
Lots No. 32 & 33 ..	16	..	..	34 29	7 00	41 29	..
Lot No. 15 ..	4	..	..	20 22	3 58	23 80	Not p
Lot No. 34 ..	10	100	..	13 12	3 40	16 52	..
Lot No. 17 ..	12	..	..	9 15	3 30	12 45	..

TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR.

S. W. 1/4 of lot 17 and S. W. 1/4 of lot 18	1	108	Three years or over	\$30 51	\$6 90	\$37 41	Pat
South 1/2 of lot 9 ..	1	100	..	9 52	3 29	12 81	..
Lot No. 25 ..	6	148	..	26 88	3 75	30 63	..
Lot No. 29 ..	6	149	..	23 88	3 67	27 55	..
Lot No. 10 ..	8	200	..	25 73	3 72	29 45	..
Pt. of lot No. 11 grant- ed to J. B. Campbell	8	88	..	12 09	3 40	16 49	..
West 1/2 of lot No. 1 ..	10	100	..	24 49	3 68	28 17	..
West 1/2 of lot No. 6 ..	11	100	..	13 30	3 40	16 70	..
South 1/2 of lot No. 9 ..	6	100	..	8 48	3 28	11 76	..
North 1/2 of lot No. 9 ..	6	100	..	8 01	3 27	11 28	..
West 1/2 of lot 21 & 22 ..	6	75	..	18 15	6 20	24 35	..
Lot No. 3 & 1/2 lot No 1	6	300	..	18 15	6 40	24 75	..
Lot No. 7 ..	6	160	..	16 85	3 69	20 34	..
.. 2 ..	1	200	..	22 69	3 64	26 33	Not p
.. 13 ..	3	200	..	36 78	4 00	40 78	..
.. 7 ..	2	200	..	14 39	3 43	17 82	..
.. 2 ..	9	200	..	13 71	3 41	17 12	..
.. 6 ..	7	200	..	9 99	3 32	13 31	..

VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH.

Lot No. 8 n s Water st	1	1/2	Three years or over	\$ 7 99	\$3 27	\$11 26	Pat
Lot No. 4 s s Grove st	1	1/2	..	10 23	3 33	13 56	..
Lot No. 24 Con. st. and lot No 25 n s Grove st known as T. E. Pom- eray estate	1	1/2	..	21 59	6 68	28 27	..

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.

West pt. of lot No. 20	5	125	Three years or over	\$16 82	\$3 50	\$20 32	[Pat
South 1/2 of lot No. 29	5	100	..	14 53	3 44	17 97	..
East 1/2 of lot No. 27 ..	6	100	..	5 27	3 25	8 52	..
West 1/2 of lot No. 28 ..	8	100	..	4 37	3 25	7 62	..
West 1/2 of lot No. 19 ..	8	100	..	6 32	3 25	9 57	..
West 1/2 of lot No. 7 ..	13	100	..	4 97	3 25	8 22	..
North 1/2 of lot No. 9 ..	15	100	..	10 35	3 34	13 69	..
East 1/2 of lot No. 21 ..	4	100	..	11 29	3 36	14 65	Not p
East 1/2 of lot No. 22 ..	4	100	..	11 29	3 36	14 65	..
East 1/2 of lot No. 23 ..	4	100	..	11 29	3 36	14 65	..
Lot No. 30 ..	5	100	..	10 82	3 35	14 17	..
West 1/2 of lot No. 26 ..	6	100	..	3 96	3 25	7 21	..
East 1/2 of lot No. 26 ..	8	100	..	11 19	3 36	14 55	..
S. W. 1/4 of lot No. 26	8	50	..	3 77	3 25	7 02	..
Lot No. 27 ..	8	200	..	6 25	3 25	9 50	..
S. E. 1/4 of lot No. 17 ..	8	50	..	6 23	3 25	9 48	..
South 1/2 of lot No. 8 ..	13	100	..	13 44	3 42	16 86	..
Lot No. 17 ..	13	200	..	10 25	3 34	13 59	..
Lot No. 20 ..	15	200	..	7 81	3 27	11 08	..
Lot No. 22 ..	15	200	..	7 81	3 27	11 08	..
Lot No. 23 ..	15	200	..	7 81	3 27	11 08	..

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD, VILLAGE OF WORTH.

Lot No. 9 Block Z...	1	Three years or over	\$ 8 61	\$3 30	\$11 91	[Pat
Lot No. 10 Block Z..	1	..	8 61	3 30	11 91	..
Lot No. 11 Block 4...	1	..	35 18	3 96	39 14	..
Lot No. 7 Block 8...	1	..	15 36	3 46	18 82	..
Lot No. 8 Block 8...	1	..	22 18	3 63	25 81	..
Lot No. 3 Block 4...	1	..	7 14	3 26	10 40	..

IRVINE PARKS,
County Treasurer's office
Napanee, July 21st, 1899.
First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanee, in the County of
and Addington, on July 21st, 1899.



Children are sometimes told when they are sad, that ghosts and other dreadful things will get them. Grown-up people know better, but it would be a good thing if children could be made to understand that terrible results will follow neglect of any ailment that comes under the general head of

ale troubles." A pain in the side, or a disagreeable drain, a bearing-down tion, headache, nervousness, weakn the distinctly feminine organs, bad lexion and loss of flesh are forerun of final collapse. Dr. Pierce's Fa- Prescription is a specific for weak n. It cures. In a great majority of the patient can treat herself at home, obnoxious local examinations can be ed. In a few bad cases it is wise for urers to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce if, at Buffalo, N. Y., and he will give dvice by mail free. He is consulted by great numbers of women through- he world, and his advice is founded wide-spread experience. All corre- lence is treated by him as sacredly lential. His "Favorite Prescription" is-alcoholic, and does not create a crav- r strong drink. It contains no opium r narcotic. It is perfectly harmless y condition of the system. No medi- is equal to it in any respect for dis- of women. Therefore, accept no tute for this world-famed remedy, h it be urged upon you as being as good."

Mary E. Jones, of 529 Madison Avenue, nti, Mich., writes: "I was troubled with weakness, and after taking three bottles of Pierce's Favorite Prescription I am free again. I had suffered for two years when I taking your medicine. I could not walk my room without suffering dreadful pains. I do all my housework and walk where I

istipation and biliousness are radi- cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant s. They don't gripe; they never fail.

uy your school books, es, pens, scribblers, etc., ollard's Bookstore.

nd Addington
ands for Taxes.

E OF A WARRANT under the hand and Seal of the County of Lennox bearing date the 10th day of July, 7 upon the lands mentioned in the fol- e costs as therein set forth.

d arrears and costs are sooner paid I eef as may be necessary for the taxes pance, by Public Auction on TUES- OCTOBER (AND THE FOLLOW- ar 1899, beginning at the hour of ten ivisions of the Assessment Act.

is is a Strictly Cash Sale. Private use unless accepted by the bank on

CAMDEN.			
TAXES	EXPEN-SES	TOTAL	REMARKS.
ver \$30 55	\$3 83	\$34 38	patented.
16 92	3 50	20 42	"
6 41	3 25	9 66	"
4 39	9 32	13 71	"
14 80	6 50	21 30	"
12 41	3 38	15 79	"

WNSHIP OF CAMDEN.			
ver \$ 2 37	\$ 3 25	\$ 5 62	Patented.
4 39	3 25	7 64	"

SHEEP THAT CAN FIGHT.
The Kind That Alaska Raises Will Attack and Whip Wolves.
While my man attended to some camp duties, I shouldered my rifle and walked up the ravine where I had shot the animal which the wolves had stopped to devour. On arriving there a strange sight met the eye. The fresh bones of at least half a dozen animals were scattered all around, and the earth was torn up as if a desperate struggle had taken place. Every particle of meat was devoured and only occasionally a tuft of hair was scattered on the blood stained ground.
I examined the hair carefully and found that some of it was that of a wolf, and it was this animal that had been crouching on the rock when I shot. I followed up the track of the wolves, and, as near as I could count in the wet sand, there must have been eight or ten still left. I kept eyes and ears open, expecting every moment to see some of the slinking creatures, for I did not think they would go very far from where they had had such a ravenous feast. They took to the ledges, and I now thought they must have gone back the way they had come, and accordingly climbed up that side of the ravine. I was quite tired when I got to the top and sat down on a large boulder to examine the surrounding country.

I could not see a living creature in any direction. I sat there for about half an hour and was contemplating a return to camp when I heard on the opposite side of the canyon a number of sharp, quick barks or yelps. I looked in the direction of the sound, but could not see a thing. Presently I discovered two sheep coming down the mountain, and about ten yards behind them five wolves. The pursuers seemed to be gaining on their prey when they reached the cliffs; but the sheep plunged down, down, until they reached a wide shelf, and here immediately they turned around, and with heads to the enemy waited the onslaught. The wolves came on, barking at every bound and springing from ledge to ledge.

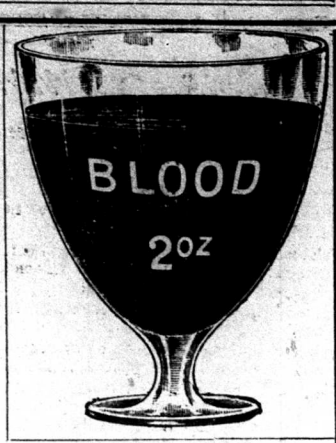
The sheep stood perfectly motionless. The foremost wolf gained the shelf. Quick as a flash the sheep struck him and hurled him off the cliff down to the depths below. The other four came dashing on. As they stepped on the fatal ledge each one was sent thundering down in the same way. I was spellbound for a few minutes. I would have given almost anything I possessed for a picture of the scene. The sheep walked leisurely to the edge of the precipice and looked over, then gazed around on every side and leisurely walked back and lay down. I could easily have killed both of these sheep, but I felt so proud of them that I would almost have sent a shot at any man who would molest them.

I am told on good authority that a large ram will defend the whole flock against any living animal that would give battle on their own grounds. I could not believe this until I saw what I have described. But now I am convinced that a harmless looking sheep can make as fierce a fight as any animal I ever saw when called on to defend his own rights, and so quick and effective are his blows that nothing can withstand him.

I walked down the ravine to where the wolves had been thrown over, and saw the mangled forms of three of them at the bottom. The other two had caught on the lower ledge and were also shattered to pieces on the sharp rocks.—Forest and Stream.

Soap Spoils Beer.
"Do you know that \$1,000,000 worth of beer could be utterly spoiled by two ounces of soap?" said a Madison avenue saloonist to a reporter. "Well, it's a fact. A little pellet of soap—any kind of soap—dropped into a cask containing hundreds of gallons would knock the life out of it quicker than you could say Jack Robinson. The lye and the grease in the soap simply stops the fermentation of the beer, and it loses its effervescence at once. Some years ago a prominent brewing company of this town had 10,000 gallons of a particularly fine brew stored in its cellars. One day a member of the firm tapped one of the casks and subsequently others and found they had 10,000

Children need not be Pale and Weak any longer,
Any Child can take Capsuloids
For Infants, dissolve a Capsuloid in a little Gruel or Cornstarch.
Young children will readily swallow them, because they are like bits of jelly
READ the statement of a prominent



Brockville Citizen
The Capsuloid Co., Brockville, Ont.
Gentlemen—My son, George Lawrence Wooding, aged 4 years, was, from birth, a pale, weak, sickly child, and we feared we should never raise him. We tried many iron medicines but they upset his little stomach and bowels, and had to be stopped. His appetite was very poor and he needed more blood. I was very much impressed by the sensible argument of the Capsuloid Co. regarding the good results their Capsuloids have given in building up sickly, pale people.
I finally decided to at last give them a trial, and after he had taken one box only, we noticed a decided improvement in him. His appetite began to get better, and color began to come to his lips and cheeks. I continued giving Capsuloids to him until the fourth box was finished, and to-day he is a healthy, strong, rosy-faced boy, and no person could persuade me that anything else but Capsuloids could have done him so much good.
And I cheerfully recommend Capsuloids to all who are weak, pale, or in need of blood. This is the first testimonial I have ever given, but I give it gladly and unhesitatingly. It is I think an important thing to have found a kind of Iron Medicine which weak children can take without hurting their Stomach or causing any unpleasant results.
(Signed) GEO. WOODING, Merchant, Brockville.
August 2nd, 1899.
Dr. Campbell's Red Blood Forming Capsuloids are manufactured from Fresh Bullocks Blood at 31b Snow Hill, London, Eng., and are sold at 50c per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, post free in Canada, from the Canadian Branch Office.
THE CAPSULOID CO., Durham Block, BROCKVILLE, CANADA.
For sale at the following Drug Stores: W. S. DETLOR'S, A. T. HUFFMAN'S, A. W. GRANGE'S, and J. J. PERRY'S.

IN CONSEQUENCE,
of the death of Mr. Ford, our late partner, we have engaged Mr. Edward Huff to attend to all orders for Clothing.
A FRESH NEW STOCK IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES JUST RECEIVED
A call solicited. Bottom prices and good work guaranteed.
T. G. DAVIS & CO.
441y

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company									
GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,					Taking effect Sept. 4th, 1899				
Eastern Standard Time.					No. 18				
Tweed and Tamworth to Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.				
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Tweed	0	6 30	3 05	3 05	Lve Deseronto	0	6 40	3 15	3 15
Steele	3	6 38	3 15	3 15	Deseronto Junction	4	6 55	3 30	3 30
Larkins	7	6 50	3 30	3 30	Arr Napanee	9	7 15	3 45	3 45
Marbank	13	7 05	3 50	3 50	Lve Napanee	9	7 35	12 00	4 40
Erinsville	17	7 20	4 05	4 05	Napanee Mills	15	7 50	12 15	4 45
Tamworth	20	7 30	2 00	4 15	Newburgh	17	8 00	12 25	5 00
Wilson	24	7 40	2 15	4 30	Thomson's Mills	18	8 10	12 35	5 05
Enterprise	26	7 50	2 18	4 35	Camden East	19	8 12	12 35	5 05
Mudlake Bridge	28	8 00	2 30	4 45	Arr Yarker	23	8 25	12 50	5 10
Moscow	31	8 05	2 30	4 47	Lve Yarker	23	8 50	12 50	5 15
Galbraith	33	8 15	2 42	5 00	Galbraith	25	8 55	1 00	5 20
Yarker	35	8 25	2 45	5 05	Moscow	27	9 02	1 05	5 25
Arr Yarker	35	8 55	2 45	5 25	Mudlake Bridge	30	9 10	1 10	5 30
Camden East	39	9 10	2 55	5 40	Enterprise	32	9 15	1 15	5 35
Thomson's Mills	40	9 15	2 55	5 40	Wilson	34	9 20	1 20	5 40
Newburgh	41	9 25	3 05	5 50	Tamworth	38	9 35	1 35	5 45
Napanee Mills	42	9 40	3 20	6 00	Erinsville	41	9 45	1 40	5 50
Napanee	49	9 55	3 40	6 15	Marbank	45	10 00	1 45	6 00
Arr Napanee	49	10 05	3 40	6 15	Larkins	45	10 25	1 50	6 05
Deseronto Junction	54	10 15	3 50	6 25	Steele	55	10 40	1 55	6 15
Deseronto	58	10 25	3 55	6 35	Arr Tweed	58	10 55	2 00	6 20
		7 10	4 00	6 40					
Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.				
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Kingston	0	6 30	3 45	3 45	Lve Deseronto	0	6 40	3 15	3 15
G. T. R. Junction	2	6 38	3 55	3 55	Deseronto Junction	4	6 55	3 30	3 30
Glenvale	10	6 50	4 18	4 18	Arr Napanee	9	7 15	3 45	3 45
Murvale	19	7 05	4 25	4 25	Lve Napanee	9	7 35	12 00	4 40
Harrowsmith	19	7 20	4 50	4 50	Napanee Mills	15	7 50	12 15	4 45
Sydenham	23	7 30	4 55	4 55	Newburgh	17	8 00	12 25	5 00
Harrowsmith	19	8 05	4 50	4 50	Thomson's Mills	18	8 10	12 35	5 05
Frontenac	22	8 15	5 00	5 00	Camden East	19	8 12	12 35	5 05
Yarker	26	8 25	5 10	5 10	Yarker	23	8 25	12 50	5 10
Yarker	26	8 55	2 45	5 25	Arr Yarker	23	8 50	12 50	5 15
Thomson's Mills	30	9 10	2 55	5 40	Frontenac	27	9 00	1 00	5 20
Camden East	30	9 15	2 55	5 40	Harrowsmith	30	9 10	1 05	5 25
Thomson's Mills	31	9 20	3 00	5 45	Sydenham	34	9 20	1 10	5 30
Newburgh	32	9 25	3 05	5 50	Harrowsmith	34	9 25	1 15	5 35
Napanee Mills	34	9 40	3 20	6 00	Lve Murvale	35	9 35	1 20	5 40
Napanee	40	9 55	3 40	6 15	Glenvale	39	9 45	1 25	5 45
Arr Napanee	40	10 05	3 40	6 15	G. T. R. Junction	47	9 45	1 45	5 55
Napanee, West End	40	10 15	3 40	6 15					
Deseronto Junction	45	10 25	3 50	6 25					
Deseronto	45	10 35	3 55	6 30					

Table with 4 columns: TAXES, EXPENSES, TOTAL, REMARKS. Rows include various financial entries with monetary values.

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VINE PARKS, County of Lennox and Addington. Napanee, in the County of Lennox

Soap Spoils Beer. "Do you know that \$1,000,000 worth of beer could be utterly spoiled by two ounces of soap?" said a Madison avenue saloonist to a reporter. "Well, it's a fact. A little pellet of soap—any kind of soap—dropped into a cask containing hundreds of gallons would knock the life out of it quicker than you could say Jack Robinson. The lye and the grease in the soap simply stops the fermentation of the beer, and it loses its effervescence at once. Some years ago a prominent brewing company of this town had 10,000 gallons of a particularly fine beer stored in its cellars. One day a member of the firm tapped one of the casks and subsequently others and found they had 10,000 gallons of fluid that wasn't worth as much as so much water. Every gallon of it was as lifeless as canal aqua pura. A brewmaster who had a short time previous lost his position with the firm was suspected of the job, in revenge for his dismissal, but the brewing company had no proof, and, besides, the man might have been innocent. But there was every evidence that soap had been used."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE ROYAL BOX. The Empress Frederick's favorite amusement is croquet. King Leopold of Belgium is very fond of his briar pipe and keeps his tobacco in the pagoda on the back of a bronze elephant on his library table. The Princess of Wales has a great fondness for being photographed in a group. The prince detests the ceremony as much as his spouse enjoys it. The shah of Persia has a superstitious dread of lobster and salmon. He will never permit them to be placed upon his table, being firmly convinced that misfortune would follow their appearance. The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has just directed the administrator of his private fortune to purchase a plot of ground in Budapest and erect on it a large block of flats suitable for well to do middle class persons. He expressed the opinion that he could not find a better investment for his money.

POLITICAL QUIPS. Ohio politics—but why think of anything so warm this kind of weather?—Indianapolis Journal. The needle in the haystack is more easily located than is the politician who is not opposed to trusts.—Detroit Journal. It is hard to believe that all the lies that find their way into the nominating speeches in a political convention can be forgiven.—Washington Post.

"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed." Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good." Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier. Rheumatism—"I had acute rheumatism in my limb and foot. I commenced treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and in a short time was cured." WILLIAM HASKETT, Brantford, Ont. Scrofula—"I was troubled with scrofula and impure blood. A cut on my arm would not heal. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and after I had taken three bottles I was well." DANIEL ROBINSON, 52 1/2 Tremaine Street, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints. Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Table with 4 columns: Arr, Deseronto, Miles, No.2, No.4, No.6. Rows include various station and mile data.

Table with 4 columns: Arr, Twee, Miles, No.1, No.3, No.5. Rows include various station and mile data.

Making Money

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made

As the end of the season approached GREAT REDUCTIONS are made on all

Men's, Youths and Boys Suits. Pants, Hats and Caps, Shirts and Ties, and all Men's Furnishing Goods.

Active preparations for the fall trade are going on and new Fall Goods will soon arrive, and to make room for it we are making reductions in the price that will command the attention and approval of all economists.

Money Saving Values that mean much to our Customers.

The goods must be seen in order to appreciate the values. It is worth making a visit to the store just for that purpose.

A. M. VINEBERG.

The wonderful Cheap Clothier, Dundas St., Henry Block, Napanee

The World. I scarcely trust the teachers. Though they ought to know. World's a sphere, they tell us. Don't believe it's so. Seems more like a pancake, Circular and neat. Takes a lot of cookin 'Fore it's done complete. Want to know what makes it Dark at night an' cool? That's 'cause it's a cookin 'Cordin to the rule. Seen my mother do it (Spoiled it when I tried). You must flap a flapjack over So's to brown the other side. —Washington Star.

No Wonder They Quarreled. Maude—What is the quarrel between Alice and Kate? Ethel—Why, you see, Alice asked Kate to tell her just what she thought of her. Maude—Yes? Ethel—Kate told her.—Tit-Bits.

Thorny Way of Art. "Bangs is truly a great writer." "Then why is he a pugilist?" "Well, you know it is necessary for one to become famous before he can command space in the magazines."—Detroit Journal.

A Summer Dream. How would you like to be sailing now On an iceberg broad and high, With tons of snow On the decks below, 'Neath an icicle bordered sky? How would you like to be sailing, I say, On an iceberg far away? Sailing away to a frozen land Where the sun is fringed with ice, With mountains of snow In a ghostly glow— Now, wouldn't that trip be nice? How would you like to be sailing today On an iceberg far away?

A DYSPEPSIA CURE

Ever Reliable and Welcomed by the Most Delicate Stomach is Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets.

Let the worst dyspeptic eat a pineapple a day for six months, and so greatly would his health improve, he would look and feel like a new person. The reason is plain. The pineapple holds a generous supply of vegetable pepsin, which, next to the juices of the stomach, is the greatest digestive known. Very few people can obtain the daily pineapple but everyone can get Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets which are mainly composed of this precious fruit juice. They are eaten as candy, are as harmless as ripe fruit, and always give satisfaction. They cure all digestive troubles. Box of 60 Tablets, 35 cents.

The Poor Pedestrian. He went to cross the boulevard When something fouled his heel, He backed himself just half a yard And grazed a biker's wheel. He heard a mighty warning shout, He tried to clear the track, A run, a leap, a wheel about, Just missed a horseless flee. He hears a yell and starts to flee, But stops and calmly waits; A whoop, a fall, he failed to see The kid on roller skates. —Chicago News.

A Great Truth. "There's poetry in everything," observed the poet. "You're right," replied the editor, "for instance, there's a stove full of it!"—Atlanta Constitution.

News Summary.

Recent Happenings Briefly Told.

CANADA.

Galt is to have a park.

Woodstock's population is close to 10,000.

The new two-cent stamp has been issued. It is similar to the old three.

John Wall, a Wolfe Island fisherman, caught a sturgeon weighing 175 pounds.

General Hutton proposes to organize several companies of mounted rifles in the North-west Territories.

Lady Minto and Capt. Lascelles, A. D. C., leave for England via New York the first week in October.

It has been decided by the Government to appoint an Assistant Commissioner to Mr. Ogilvie in the Yukon.

A young Middlesex farmer made the funny mistake of going into a London undertaker's establishment to secure a marriage license.

The Yukon Overland Express and Transportation Company, with a capital of half a million, has been incorporated at Ottawa.

James Rogers, a London, Ont., man, with steady employment and a bank account of \$2,000, has been sent to the penitentiary for two years for stealing.

Munroe & Belmont, Nova Scotia, vesselmen, charged with sinking two schooners, for the insurance have been committed for trial at Whitehead, N. S.

The Government steamer Stanley will be used to carry the Canadian exhibits to the Paris Exposition. Shipments must be in Montreal by November 1st.

It is expected that between 150 and 200 members of the Canadian Ticket Agents' Association will visit Winnipeg for the annual convention to be held on Oct. 10.

The meeting of the creditors of Mowat & Son's private bank was held at Stratford. The statement presented estimated the assets at \$25,000 and the liabilities at \$56,700.

The Klondike Sun reports the finding on claim 34 of Eldorado of the biggest nugget yet recorded for the Klondike. It weighs 72 ounces 8-1/2 grains, and is worth \$1,150.

Mr. John McCrae, B.A., M.B., late Fellow of Biology at Toronto Dental Hospital, has been appointed to the research and teaching fellowship in pathology at McGill College.

The C. P. R. are taking about nine trains of from 49 to 60 cars each of wheat to Fort William daily. They expect to increase the number of trains to 12 or 15 per day this week.

Dr. A. F. Peel, son of Mr. John B. Peel, of London, has returned home after three years' absence in South Africa as army surgeon. Dr. Peel was granted six months' leave of absence.

It is reported that J. J. Herbert, the missing teller of the Banque Ville Marie, has offered to return and give evidence in the case against President Weir and the other officers of the bank.

G. W. Mitchell has just returned to Winnipeg from the Peel River. He has made a good map of the river courses in the hitherto unexplored country lying between the Mackenzie and the Yukon rivers.

While Herbert Cavanagh, a lumberman at Trout Creek, Muskoka, was at work in the bush the head of his axe came off, and striking his foot just below the ankle, completely severed that member from the leg.

An agitation has been started to have the Kingston & Pembroke Ry. extended into the mineral belt of Quebec, in the vicinity of Bryson. This mineral cannot be developed on account of the lack of transportation.

Supt. Osborne of the Canadian Pa-

day, was an utter failure, the crowd breaking it up.

An old opera-glass maker named Moulder died in a London infirmary, where he was taken after being found starving in his rooms. He was a miser, and had hundreds of pounds in gold hid in his place.

The new Cunard Line SS. Ivernia, for the Liverpool-Boston service, was launched on the Tyne Thursday evening in the presence of 20,000 people. The steamer was christened by the Countess of Ravensworth.

The British battleship London was launched at Portsmouth Thursday, in the presence of large crowds of people. The main feature of her construction is the armor belt, which is carried the entire length of the ship.

The popularity of card playing in England is evidenced by the fact that stamp duty was paid during the last financial year on \$1,952,456 packs of cards. Including the sum received in payment of duty on imported cards, the exchequer received £29,785 sterling from this source alone.

UNITED STATES.

Sheet iron has advanced from \$3.10 to \$3.25 a ton.

John Horget, millionaire distiller, is dead at Peking, Ill.

The late Roswell P. Flower of New York left \$3,781,969 in stocks.

Fire did \$275,000 damage to buildings in the stock yards district at Chicago.

A New York firm has offered Dreyfus \$200,000 to write his own side of his case.

By the explosion of molten metal at Shoenberg's steel works, Pittsburg, four men were dangerously injured.

The French-Canadian Society of Chicago will tender a reception to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Oct. 10 at the Great Northern Hotel.

The Prince of Wales, in presenting new colors to the Gordon Highlanders at Brackley, Scotland, referred to the capture of Dargah Heights, in the northern part of Afghanistan, by the troops as a memorable and splendid achievement. Then, amid great enthusiasm, the Prince said: "I trust it will be your part to carry the colors to victory."

The Canadian Club of New York, composed of the influential Canadians of that city, has been organized. D. F. Cameron, formerly Assistant Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, was made president; Wm. Gage, vice-president; C. Montgomery McGovern, secretary; Dr. Austin W. Hollis, treasurer; and Mrs. K. M. Jodan, financial secretary.

GENERAL.

The Czar and Czarina are at Kiel.

Planters in Hawaii will import 10,000 Japanese laborers.

Employees of the Creugot Iron Works at Paris are on strike for higher wages.

Many marine disasters, with loss of life, have occurred on the coast of Japan.

Hong Kong had 20 deaths from bubonic plague last week, and 18 new cases.

Secret mobilization documents have been stolen from the German army at Wurtzburg.

The Empress Dowager of China is dangerously ill, and Li Hung Chang has been invited to resume power.

Fire at Lima, Peru, destroyed the famous and beautiful church of San Francisco founded by Pizarro in 1535.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany have contributed \$7,500 for the relief of the sufferers of the floods in Bavaria.

The silvermaster at the palace of Queen Wilhelmina at The Hague is missing—also a quantity of the Queen's

PONTON IS NOT GUILTY.

PAPE GETS THREE YEARS, HOLDEN FOUR, ROACH GOES FREE.

End of the Great Napanee Bank Robbery Case—The Jury Out One Hour and Returns With a Verdict of Innocence—Strange Leniency to the Chief and Stubborn Criminal.

A debatch from Cobourg says:—After the address by the Crown Counsel, Mr. Osler Holden was called to the stand.

Holden described in detail his scheme to hold up Ledger-keeper Durand and get his combination from him. The ropes and gags that Carter Lafferty found were to have been used for this purpose. Other schemes were also proposed and fell through. Pare gave Ponton many instructions and suggestions about the combinations, and frequently talked to him in his room. Ponton could make nothing of them.

IN PONTON'S ROOMS.

Here Holden gave some circumstantial detail about the furnishings of Ponton's rooms, intended to show the jury that he knew the place intimately. The affair dragged on until Pare informed him that manager Baines had gone away and that the combination was available. Two or three attempts miscarried because people were in the vicinity of the bank, and finally Pare got into the bank, got the combination and found everything left in shape for him by Ponton. On this occasion Pare took away a few cartridges of coppers. They were arrested next day by the Napanee Chief of Police, and the coppers were found on Pare. They were kept in jail a few days and then let go with a caution to get out of town.

THE KEYS IN THE JAIL.

While in jail Pare had two keys in his possession, a combination key and the key to Manager Baines' compartments in the safe. This was shortly before the robbery.

Pare informed the witness that Ponton had told him that among other things in the vault were \$10,000 in bonds and \$2,000 in gold in Manager Baines' compartment.

THE ROBBERY.

Holden then told the jury how the vault was cracked. It was on the night of August 27th that he, Mackie and Pare went to Ponton's room. They waited there from 9:30 p.m., to midnight, and then entered the bank through the rear. Ponton remained in his room while Pare and Holden cracked the safe and stowed away the swag. Mackie stood outside with a telegraph string to warn them of danger. Holden incidentally took the wax out of the old hole in the vault and tightened it up to make it look decent. Pare twisted the lock on Ponton's compartment to make it look as if it had been forced. They all went back to Ponton's room and divided the swag.

PONTON'S SHARE.

A bundle of \$5,000 was set aside for Ponton and a supplementary bundle of \$5,000 in unsigned notes. Holden advised Ponton to plant his money, so that when searched it would not be found on him, or in his apartments. That very night he and Pare buried Ponton's swag at the first half mile post east of the Napanee station, and in the fence they carved the initials G.T.R., so he could find it when the right time came. The rest of the swag was divided among Robert Mackie, Pare and Holden \$1,100 being kept out for

combination from him. A decoy letter was written, purporting to be from girl, to lure Durand to a lonely place, but before it could be used Mackie found that the Belleville police were suspicious of Holden, and the last with Roach, went back to Montreal.

PAPE BROUGHT IN.

Roach spent several weeks in Montreal and then letters from Robert Mackie began to arrive, asking him to come up and to bring Pare with him. "I knew Pare," said Roach, "that had met him, and I went to his place several times, but he was out of town. Finally I found him, and him about the bank, and we decided to go up. At Belleville they can quarrel. Pare wanted to see Ponton, and Holden did not want it. I carried messages from Pare to Ponton—messages that told Ponton what to do to gain information of the safe combination. It was finally left to a vote as to whether Pare should see Ponton and the vote decided that the two should meet. Roach told of Pare bringing some wax to Pare and latter making an impression of the safe from it.

DIFFICULTY WITH THE SAFE.

Ponton found it impossible to make the combination, and told the jury during one of his visits to the outside the town that he would wait till Mr. Baines went fishing. Another attempt was made to get to the bank at night, in which E. and Mackie were instructed to Constable Perry by acting suspiciously so that he would follow them off on another street, but they failed in this. Then Roach got sick of his job and left. The young crook was up his story by describing Ponton's room. He told of having written Ponton demanding a share of the money if the bank was robbed. He never anything of the \$1,000 which Pare had for him.

THE DEFENCE.

The first few witnesses for the defence uneventful.

C. D. MacAuley, a Napanee banker, testified that Ponton spent the evening of April 24, 1898, from 7:30 till 11 o'clock at Mr. Davey's house is the night on which Holden declared they talked about resurrecting Ponton's buried treasure, and sent Mackie to fetch Ponton from party.

LADIES TESTIFY TO ALIBI.

Mrs. MacAuley corroborated her band. This lady keeps a diary, her husband's movements for many evenings—and perhaps for many evenings—were accurately tabulated.

Miss Lulu Davey also had this peculiar Sunday evening firmly in her mind. She knew that Mr. Ponton left with Miss Newbury at 10 o'clock sharp. That was closing at the Davey House, and Miss Newbury always stayed the limit. The witness was very positive.

PONTON'S GOOD REPUTATION.

Mr. Porter then shifted his case alibi to character evidence.

Mr. J. P. Thompson, City Treasurer of Belleville, said that he had known Ponton from childhood, and that he was frugal and industrious.

J. F. Milburn, head master of Belleville High School, had observed Ponton as a student, and he had high idea of his character. He was "eminently truthful, conscientious and straightforward."

Rev. Monsignor Farrelly, who was in charge of the Belleville parish, testified that Ponton was "a nice gentlemanly, beautifully trained as incapable of robbing a bank as I am myself."

Acting Sheriff John Taylor, also of Belleville, had an excellent opinion of the prisoner.

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has made a good map of the river courses in the hitherto unexplored country lying between the Mackenzie and the Yukon rivers.

While Herbert Cavanagh, a lumberman at Trout Creek, Muskoka, was at work in the bush the head of his axe came off, and striking his foot just below the ankle, completely severed that member from the leg.

An agitation has been started to have the Kingston & Pembroke Ry. extended into the mineral belt of Quebec, in the vicinity of Bryson. This mineral cannot be developed on account of the lack of transportation.

Supt. Osborne of the Canadian Pacific Ry. has received instructions from Montreal, regarding the amount of wheat to be loaded in cars. All new cars having steel trucks can now be loaded with 70,000 lbs., instead of 60,000, as formerly.

Corp. Trotter has arrived at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, with an Indian prisoner, charged with wife murder. The murder is alleged to have occurred at Fort Providence, a short distance down the Mackenzie River from Great Slave Lake.

Miss Wilson, private secretary to Lady Aberdeen, and corresponding secretary to the National Council of Women, has arrived in Ottawa. The annual meeting of the Council will be held this year in Hamilton, opening on the 18th October.

The Welsh delegates in Manitoba were greatly impressed with the country, and frankly admitted that its extent and resources were a revelation to them, and that they would not have believed what they have been permitted to see had they read of it in papers or pamphlets.

Chas. Allan, the thirteen-year-old son of Richard Allan, of Cornwall, while leaning over the balustrade of the second story of the high school lost his balance and fell headlong to the ground, breaking both arms, dislocating his shoulder and receiving severe injuries about the head.

Hon. J. H. Ross, member of the Northwest Executive, says that the Territories were never in a better position than they are to-day. Wheat cutting is practically finished all over the Territories, and the great bulk has been harvested entirely free from frost. The cattle have done well.

Mr. Archer, an English gentleman who has taken an active part in the colonization of the Doukhobors, says they are not so badly off, as nearly a thousand men are at work for wages, and their earnings will be turned into the common fund to buy the necessities of life for the winter.

Mr. Edward Harris of Hamilton has returned from the Edmonton trail, where he suffered hardship and had one foot frozen. Dr. Mason of Chicago was the only surgeon in camp, and he was too ill from scurvy to operate on the frozen member for 49 days. Then he removed the toes of the right foot.

The railway mileage in Manitoba will be increased considerably this year. The work under contract for completion before winter sets in exceeding three hundred miles. Some of the lines in course of construction will in the no distant future form sections of important railway systems, and their progress is being watched with much interest by the people. The total mileage of railways in the province at the end of the year is computed at 2,157.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Grant Allen, the author, is ill at London.

The ultimate result of the Dundee weavers' lockout looks like victory for the employers.

Florence Marryat, Mrs. Francis Lean, the novelist, is dying at Brighton, England.

It is announced that the Muckross estate, embracing the Lakes of Killarney, will be sold at auction November 20th.

An attempt to hold a pro-Boer anti-war meeting in Hyde Park on Sun-

Secret mobilization documents have been stolen from the German army at Wurtzburg.

The Empress Dowager of China is dangerously ill, and Li Hung Chang has been invited to resume power.

Fire at Lima, Peru, destroyed the famous and beautiful church of San Francisco founded by Pizarro in 1535.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany have contributed \$7,500 for the relief of the sufferers of the floods in Bavaria.

The silvermaster at the palace of Queen Wilhelmina at The Hague is missing—also a quantity of the Queen's toilet articles.

An attempt was made to mob and perhaps lynch ten Spaniards at Regla, a suburb of Havana. The Spaniards had arranged a dinner, and the mob got the impression that the dinner was being given for political purposes.

The bubonic plague has broken out at Assumption, Ascuncion, capital of Paraguay. The City of Assumption or Ascuncion is on the Paraguay River, about six hundred miles north of Buenos Ayres, with which it is connected by railway.

The costs of the Rennes court-martial which Dreyfus will have to pay will amount to \$4,000. In addition to this, Dreyfus will of course have to pay his legal advisers. The generals who appeared at the court martial and made speeches against Dreyfus received about \$6 a day.

WHY DREYFUS WAS PARDONED.

The War Minister's Report Preceding the Decree.

A despatch from Paris, says:—The Journal Official of Thursday published the decree granting pardon to Dreyfus. In a report preceding the decree the Marquis de Gallifet, Minister of War, points out that Dreyfus has already undergone five years' deportation, but that, as the law does not assimilate his deportation with five years' solitary confinement, the prisoner would have to undergo ten years' detention. The Minister also calls attention to the fact that the health of the prisoner is seriously compromised, and that he would not be able without great danger to undergo prolonged detention.

The report of the War Minister concludes thus:—

The Government will not have met the wishes of the country, which desires pacification, if it does not hasten to efface all traces of the painful conflict. It belongs to you, M. le President, by an act of lofty humanity, to give the first pledge of the appeasement, which opinion demands, and the good of the Republic commands.

ORDER TO THE ARMY.

The Minister of War, General the Marquis de Gallifet, has addressed the following order to the corps commanders:—

The incident is closed. The military judges, enjoying the respect of all, have rendered their verdict with complete independence. We all, without harboring afterthought, bend to their decision. We shall in the same manner accept the action that a feeling of profound pity, dictated to the President of the Republic. There can be no further question of reprisals of any kind. Hence, I repeat it, the incident is closed. I ask you, and, if it were necessary, I should command you, to forget the past in order that you can think solely of the future. With you and all my comrades I proclaim vive Parnee, which belongs to no other party but to France alone. (Signed) Gallifet.

The order will be read to the troops throughout the French army.

divided the swag.

PONTON'S SHARE.

A bundle of \$5,000 was set aside for Ponton and a supplementary bundle of \$5,000 in unsigned notes. Holden advised Ponton to plant his money, so that when searched it would not be found on him, or in his apartments. That very night he and Pare buried Ponton's swag at the first half mile post east of the Napanee station, and in the fence they carved the initials G.T.R., so he could find it when the right time came. The rest of the swag was divided among Robert Mackie, Pare and Holden, \$1,100 being kept out for "Whale" Mackie and \$2 for the board bill of John Mackie.

Roach, who was not there, got \$1,100. He had not done any of this work.

DIGGING IT UP.

Holden and Pare got back to Napanee in April, 1898, and having got Robert Mackie they went out to where Ponton's swag was buried, and resurrected it. They gave Ponton all his money, with the exception of the unsigned notes, which Ponton said he would have nothing to do with.

The unsigned bills were damp from being in the ground, although they were enclosed in a tin box and a bag. Holden kept the unsigned notes, and it was this money that Mrs. Holden tried to throw in the fire when the detectives arrested her husband.

STAINED BILLS FROM PONTON'S FRIENDS.

A. F. Wartele, teller of the Merchants' Bank at Belleville, testified that he had received about 50 stained Dominion Bank notes from Mr. Hope McGinnis. They were badly dried up, very brittle, hard to handle, and had a rank, musty odor. They were all fives, and had been deposited during a period ranging from Dec. 18, 1898, to about a month ago. Most of the deposits were made by McGinnis, although some of the notes were handed in by a hotelkeeper named Beaton. Acting under instructions from the Dominion Bank, Wartele had set all these suspicious notes aside. McGinnis, it may be explained, was a friend of Ponton's, and his brother was one of the prisoner's bondsmen.

ROACH'S EVIDENCE.

Then the Crown played its latest card, and John T. Roach, the mysterious fourth man, took the stand. His statement, he said, was made voluntarily, without promise of reward. Roach began by telling how in 1897, while in Montreal, Holden told him about an affair up west, where a man was willing that a bank should be robbed with his help. He was asked to go up to Napanee and after talking it all over he decided to go. With Holden he went to the Dominion Hotel in Belleville, the proprietor of which was Mr. Mackie. Holden and he went upstairs to a room and there met Robert Mackie and "Whale" Mackie. They talked over plans to rob the Dominion Bank at Napanee by drilling a hole through the safe door. It was understood that the vault door was to be open.

A KEY FROM PONTON.

With Holden and Mackie, Roach went to Napanee and met Ponton, who gave them a key to the side door of the bank. They went into the bank, but could not get the cap off the vault door, and went out again. They went to the Paisley House, where Mackie had a talk with Ponton. A second journey was made to the bank, Ponton going in first. He reported everything "all right," and the crooks followed him in and tried to drill a hole in the safe, but could not. They then went back to Belleville on a freight train.

COULDN'T GET IN THE SAFE.

The next day they found Mackie had had his feet frozen. That night Holden and Roach went again to Napanee, and after having trouble, as described by Holden, with the dog, started again to drill the safe, failing again. Then other schemes were thought of, among them the capture of Durand and forcing the

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Acting Sheriff John Taylor, of Belleville, had an excellent opinion of the prisoner.

A FELLOW CLERK'S EVIDENCE.

Walter H. Green, a junior at Napanee bank at the time of the burglary, gave an account of his association with Ponton. He thought Mr. Durand and Mr. Baines were only ones who had the combination of the safe. He and Mr. Ponton combined the combination of the vault. The night of the burglary witness locked the vault, and he and Baines were supposed to leave the

With reference to the book of Government securities, Green said everyone in the bank could know it, as all had access to the book.

To Mr. Osler, the witness said that there were poker games at bank premises at night. Ponton always sat in, and that of the game was recruited from outside. He himself did not play. It was one-cent ante.

THE SAFE EXPERT.

Mr. Arthur Gravelle, the safe expert, who has won a notorious notoriety in connection with the safe, was the next witness. He was with a four-wheel Sargent and leaf combination lock, whose mechanism he explained to the court jury. Mr. Gravelle gave the sign the doubters have been long in Chancery Lloyd is interested in combination locks, and he overruled Osler's objection to practical demonstrations.

"The safe," said Mr. Porter, set on the combination 39, 66, How is that combination?"

"It's an easy one," said Mr. Gravelle.

"Are there any numbers on the lock can be opened?"

"Yes; on 24, 20, 80, 43."

"Do it," said Mr. Porter, as a whole audience watched the operation breathlessly.

Mr. Gravelle set his lock on the Napanee bank combination, and proceeded to open it by his own set of numbers.

"To the right, 24," called out Porter. "To the left 20; to the 80; to the left 43," and the lock opened.

So it was, but the second numbers, 40, 72, 80, 43, Mr. G. failed three times, and finally gave it up although the wheel in line, the lever would not drive the lock remained engaged.

"Is there another set of numbers that will do it?"

"Yes," said Mr. Gravelle, the set 39, 94, 80, 43."

"All right," said Mr. Porter.

A MASTER OF THE ART.

Again Mr. Gravelle's thin right twisted the knob too and fro, the last number was called off, the thing was unlocked.

Having remarked that there thousands of sets of four numbers would unlock the combination, Mr. Gravelle went on to demonstrate it could do the trick with three numbers. He took the set 20, 81, and in a minute the thing was open.

This was the end of the objection. Undoubtedly it had an impression, on the jury, although value of the evidence is not direct.

PONTON'S COUNSEL SPEAKS.

Mr. Porter's speech for Ponton much briefer than his oration at Napanee. It was also entirely free from appeals to sentiment, and though the prisoner's mother was present, court it was somewhat unique that allusion was made to the fact that Porter devoted himself entirely pointing out what, from the standpoint, are the weak points in Crown's case. Though combative Crown's theory that inside assistance was necessary with the evidence safe experts, he practically admitted its possibility in considering

tion from him. A decoy letter itten, purporting to be from a lure Durand to a lonely spot, ore it could be used Mackie hat the Belleville police were as of Holden, and the latter, each, went back to Montreal. **FARE BROUGHT IN.**

spent several weeks in Mont- d then letters from Robert began to arrive, asking him to p and to bring Pare with him. v Pare," said Roach, that is, t him, and I went to his sister's ernal times, but he was out of. Finally I found him and told out the bank, and we decided p. At Belleville they came to rel. Pare wanted to see Pon- d Holden did not want it. He messages from Pare to Ponton ges that told Ponton what to in information of the safe com- . It was finally left to a vote hether Pare should see Ponton, vote decided that the two men meet. Roach told of Ponton g some wax to Pare and the making an impression there-

SCULPT WITH THE SAFE.
n found it impossible to master mbination, and told the gang one of his visits to the camp the town that he would have till Mr. Baines went fishing. r attempt was made to get in- bank at night, in which Roach ickie were instructed to decoy ble Perry by acting suspicious- hat he would follow them away another street, but they failed . Then Roach got sick of the l left. The young crook wound story by describing Ponton's He told of having written to demanding a share of money ank was robbed. He never got g of the \$1,000 which Pare left l.

THE DEFENCE.
first few witnesses for the de- nueval. MacAuley, a Napanee barris- tified that Ponton spent the , of April 24, 1898, from 7.30 un- clock at Mr. Davey's house. This night on which Holden declares lked about resurrecting Pon- uried treasure, and sent John to fetch Ponton from the

DIES TESTIFY TO ALIBI.
MacAuley corroborated her hus- . This lady keeps a dairy, and usband's movements for that s—and perhaps for many other s—were accurately tabulated. Lulu Davey also had this par- Sunday evening firmly lodged mind. She knew that Mr. Pon- ft with Miss Newbury at 11 sharp. That was closing hour Davey House, and Miss New- lways stayed the limit. This s was very positive.

TON'S GOOD REPUTATION.
orter then shifted his case from o character evidence. J. P. Thompson, City Treasurer v. Pare, said that he had known from childhood, and that he gical and industrious. Milburn, head master of the le High School, had observed as a student, and he had a dea of his character. He was ntly truthful, conscientious, and straightforward." Monsignor Farrelly, who has of the Belleville parish, testi- at Ponton was "a nice boy, anly, beautifully trained, and pable of robbing a bank as I self."

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branches of the evidence, but argued that it had not been proven that Ponton was the traitor in question, there being three other members of the staff to choose from. As a rule, he pitted Ponton a general denial against all the allegations of the Crown. The defence testimony was of the same general tenor, the prisoner being by all odds the most important witness in his own behalf. The defence decided not to call on Pare on the court ruling that they must take the responsibility for his evidence. Mr. Porter also refrained from calling Hope McGinnis, who, according to the argument of the Crown, handled some of the buried bills which Holden alleged were received by Ponton. McGinnis states that he demanded the right to give testimony and clear himself, and that it was refused him.

MR. OSLER'S ADDRESS.
Mr. Osler asked the jury to give weight to the outside testimony which fitted into the story they told. Mrs. Hannah McGreer's story as to the noises she heard on the night of the burglary was the starting point in the Crown's theory. What were these noises? Of shuffling and walking about, that continued from midnight until 3 o'clock in the morning. What was the significance of the expression, "Oh dear! Oh, dear!" which she heard repeated? Was it the

VOICE OF THE CONSCIENCE.
at the parting of the ways? Mrs. McGreer's testimony as to the time the noises were heard and the defence's evidence as to the time Ponton was in or out of his room were not conflict- ing at all. It disproved nothing the Crown wanted to establish.

THE KEY INCIDENT.
Another consideration, Mr. Osler continued, was that no breath of suspicion was ever raised against any official of the bank other than Ponton. The possession of Mr. Baine's key by Ponton was conceded. It was also apparent that Pare had made a key from the impression found in Ponton's room, or from one similar. The key was found in Pare's cell and it fitted exactly with the impression previously found in Ponton's room. This key, according to Pare, was dropped down the crack in his cell when he was placed in jail a week before the burglary, because he and Holden were discovered with cartridges of coppers on their person. This key, made from an impression, was dropped by Pare in his cell a month before Detectives Wilkes and Dougherty appeared on the scene.

THE ROBBERS WERE POSTED.
What evidence is there apart from that of the burglars themselves to indicate that there must have been help from within? A hole was found bored in the side of the safe. That hole indicated that the people who bored it had no knowledge of combinations, or else they would have used it. Subsequently those who bored the hole in the safe got through the combination of the vault, a combination which the prisoner had. They got through the premises of the bank and negotiated a Yale lock in the outer door in getting in. The location of the hole, directly over the bolt, showed manifestly that somebody had told the operator where to bore.

THEORIES ON THE LOCKS.
Coming to the combination locks, one on the vault, one on the safe and a Yale lock on Mr. Baine's private compartment, Mr. Osler theorized at at some length. Mr. Baine's compart- ment in the safe was forced. It had been proved by defence witnesses that Pare could not make a key from a hasty impression which could fit the lock. Indeed, Pare had not made one, and that was his reason for using the jimmy. Considering the lack of indications of violence on the outside of the vault and the safe, was it not reasonable to suppose, as the burglars said, that they had got into the vault and safe by a knowledge of the combinations, and broke up the locks

anyone else had given the informa- tion. The Judge took occasion to give the jury a few pointers in the evidence of accomplices, and said that such evidence was valuable in proportion as it was corroborated by outside testi- mony. He then gave a themological account of the crime, beginning with the inception of the plot in January, 1897, and ending with the burglary, and the subsequent developments.

UNFAVORABLE TO PONTON.
The Judge's themological account was interlarded with a running comment, and some emphasis was laid on those points in which the burglars' story was confirmed by disinterested people. The cheesemaker's story, and the fact that Ponton was short \$100 in his cash, came in for some elabora- tion.

THE BURGLARS ARRAIGNED.
The three burglars, Pare, Holden and Roach were brought in. Holden and Roach were placed in the dock together. The clerk read the charge, and asked the usual question, Holden promptly pleaded guilty, but Pare gave a new turn to affairs. "What do you say, George Edward Pare?" asked the clerk, "Guilty, or not guilty?" "That depends," said Pare, coolly, "pretty much on whether or not the Crown takes into consideration the terms on which I have been a Crown witness. If I don't get the considera- tion of the court, I plead not guilty."

"Are you ready for your trial?" "Not to-day, but Monday, if the Crown will allow me a lawyer. I have no money and no friends."

This was an awkward dilemma, and Detective Greer, after consulting the prisoner, held a consultation with Mr. Osler. The result of this was that F. M. Field of Cobourg, was named as counsel for the prisoner.

JURY SAYS "NOT GUILTY."
While this was going on a sensa- tion happened. Beyond expectation, the jury came in, after being only an hour out. Ponton came in hurriedly. "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?" "We have," said Foreman Warner. "It is 'Not guilty.'"

THE JUDGE TO THE PRISONER.
Before leaving the dock he was asked to stand up by the judge, who said to him; "William Hamilton Pon- ton, it is my duty to inform you that the jury, by its decision, has acquitted you of this charge, and the law has no further claim on you. I do not regret that my connection with this case ends in this pleasant manner, by ordering your discharge."

LIGHT SENTENCE.
Pare gets three years; Holden four years. Roach gets off on his own recogniz- ance to appear when called on, prac- tically a discharge.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.
Extraordinary Military Activity in Eng- land—Conference of Generals. A despatch from London says:— Despite all outward show of calm, beneath the crust of diplomatic reserve the military officials are working night and day preparing for the signal to begin hostilities, whether that comes or not. England is not going to be caught napping any more than the Transvaal. Chamberlain is buried in work at the Colonial Office, and double forces at the royal arsenals and dockyards are straining every nerve to equip and transport troops to the Cape. It may be set down for certain that Great Britain will do nothing to precipitate matters, and the Colonial Office is far from admitting that the case is hopeless. The report that Great Britain has demanded the dismantlement of the forts at Johannesburg, together with

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c in the Leading Ports.

Toronto, Sept. 26.—For an off-day we had a heavy run of stuff in, as 71 loads came to hand, including 1,500 hogs, and a large supply of lambs and sheep.

There was a fair amount of trade, but as far as cattle were concerned the market was featureless and unchanged, with a downward tendency in the prices paid for inferior cattle.

Shipping cattle are quoted at from \$4.25 to \$5 per cwt., with a fraction more for choice selections.

The best butcher cattle sold at from \$3.75 to \$4, and \$4.12 1/2 per cwt., but trade was slow for medium and inferior grades, of which we had no undue proportion.

There is no quotable change in stock- ers, feeders, and export bulls.

Too many lambs and sheep were here to-day, especially lambs, and prices were quite a quarter per cwt. lower. There is a demand for a few choice milkers, and some good veal calves, but rough and large calves are a slow sale.

Hogs are unchanged. The price to- day was 4 5/8c per lb. for choice hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., and 4 1-8c per lb. for light and fat hogs.

Following is the range of current quotations:

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt.	\$ 4.25	\$5.00
Butcher, choice, do.	3.75	4.12 1-2
Butcher, med. to good ..	3.25	3.60
Butcher, inferior.	3.00	3.50
Stockers, per cwt.	3.00	3.50
Sheep and Lambs.		
Ewes, per cwt.	3.50	3.80
Spring lambs, each ...	2.50	3.75
Bucks, per cwt.	2.75	3.00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each.	25.00	45.00
Calves, each.	2.00	7.00

Hogs.
Choice hogs, per cwt. 4.25 4.62 1-2
Light hogs, per cwt. 4.00 4.12 1-2
Heavy hogs, per cwt. 4.00 4.12 1-2
Buffalo, Sept. 26.—Spring wheat — Dull but strong; No. 1 Northern, spot, old, 76 1-8c; new, 75 7-8c; No. 2 North- ern, 74 1-8c. Winter wheat — Dull; No. 2 red, 72c; No. 1 white, 71 1-2c. Corn — Steady; No. 2 yellow, 39c; No. 3 yellow, 38 3-4c; No. 2 corn, 38 to 38 1-4c; No. 3 corn, 37 3-4c. Oats—Good demand; firm; No. 2 white, 27 1-4c; No. 3 white, 26 1-2c; No. 4 white, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 25 1-2c; No. 3 mixed, 25c. Rye — Dull; No. 2 on track, quoted at 62c. Canal freights — Boatmen holding out for 3c. on wheat. Flour—Firm.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Flaxseed — Clos- ing—Cash, North-West, \$1.13; South- West, \$1.12; September, \$1.13; October and December, \$1.10 1-2; Duluth, cash, \$1.12 1-4; bid to arrive, \$1.11 1-4; Sep- tember, \$1.12 1-4; October, \$1.10 1-4.
Detroit, Sept. 26.—Wheat—Closed: —No. 1 white, cash, 70 1-2c; No. 2 red, cash and September, 71 3-4c; December, 74c.

Toledo, Sept. 26.—No. 2, cash and September, 70 1-2c; December, 73 1-2c bid. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 34 1-2c. Oats —No. 2 mixed, 22 1-2c. Rye—No. 2, cash, 58 1-2c. Cloverseed—Prime, cash, \$5.05; October, \$5.15 bid. Oil—Un- changed.

Duluth, Sept. 22.—Wheat—No. 1, hard, cash, 71 7-8c; September, 71 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 69 1-2c to 69 3-8c; September, 69 3-8c; December, 69 1-4c; October, 69 1-8c; May, 72 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 66 7-8c; No. 3 spring, 63 3-8c.

Milwaukee, Sept. 26.—Wheat—High- er; No. 1 Northern, 71 1-2 to 72c; No. 2 Northern, 69 to 69 1-2c. Rye—High- er; No. 1, 58 to 58 1-2c. Barley—Low- er; No. 2, 45 1-2 to 46c; sample, 44 to 43 1-2c.

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MASTER OF THE ART.

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TOO ABSTRUSE FOR BURGLARS.

Mr. Gravelle's system he dismissed in a few words. It was too abstruse for an ordinary burglar, and he re- minded the jury that Mr. Gravelle's ability to open a four-wheel or a three-wheel lock by a set of numbers other than the combination was not the same thing as opening a safe or a vault without a knowledge of the combination. In all these instances Mr. Gravelle knew the combination, and as a matter of fact, Gravelle had opened only one safe in his life, ac- cording to his own story.

WHAT HOLDEN KNEW OF PONTON.

Mr. Osler laid special stress on those points in Holden's story which were corroborated by outside testimony. If Ponton and Holden were not closely connected, how could Holden know that Ponton was \$100 short in his cash balance, a fact which was proven by Manager Bain's? How did Holden know that Cheesemaker Fraser would take a bundle of money home on a certain day, a fact which the cheesemaker had announced to Ponton, and which was sworn to by Fraser in the witness box?

PONTON'S HABITS.

The next point that Mr. Osler took up was Ponton's sporting habits, habits which required considerable expendi- ture of money, and he analyzed the teller's earnings and spending along the line already indicated by the evidence. He emphasized the fact that Ponton kept in his pocket for so long a time the \$80, which accounts for the discrepancy between his resources and his expenditures about the time of the burglary. Why did he borrow money and buy a bicycle on the in- stalment plan, and keep the knowl- edge of his nest egg even from his mother, if he had this money on hand? The inference was rather the other way, that he paid his bills in September and squared his account by means of stolen money.

THE MCGINNIS MONEY.

Finally, Mr. Osler turned to the evi- dence of Holden and Roach, and drew those inferences which are already familiar to the public from the previ- ous trial. With reference to the new evidence presented by the Crown, the musty bills that came in through vari- ous banks, Mr. Osler pointed out that, although it was not vital, it was a strong contributory circumstance that a big bundle of it was passed by a strong friend of the prisoner, namely, Mr. Hope McGinnis.

SIR JOHN BOYD'S ADDRESS.

The Judge's charge began by saying that Holden was undoubtedly connected with the crime, a part of the stolen money having been found on him. As a test of the credibility of some alibi witnesses, he advised the jury to use this test. There were twenty-seven witnesses at the trial. The jurors would doubtless remember the salient points of the evidence in each, but they would differ in particulars.

HELP FROM THE INSIDE.

His Lordship here reviewed the evidence in the question, how was the burglary effected—outside burglars, or inside help? He thought that the evidence showed inside help, and that it pointed only to Ponton, that is, if Holden's story was credible. No evi- dence had been produced to show that

to be caught napping any more than the Transvaal. Chamberlain is bur- ied in work at the Colonial Office, and double forces at the royal arsenals and dockyards are straining every nerve to equip and transport troops to the Cape. It may be set down for certain that Great Britain will do nothing to precipitate matters, and the Colonial Office is far from admitting that the case is hopeless.

The report that Great Britain has demanded the dismantlement of the forts at Johannesburg, together with a material reduction in the armament of the burghers, the Colonial Office to- day would neither confirm nor deny, although it is much doubted.

Meanwhile, the Marquis of Lans- downe, Secretary of State for War, who returned this morning from Dub- lin, has held long conferences with General Lord Garnet Wolseley and General Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant- general to the forces; and the activity at headquarters is reflected in the contract, supply, and transport de- partments.

MORE TROOPS SAIL.

The departure of the transport Je- lunga for the Mediterranean on Wed- nesday with 1,000 troops was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd. At Woolwich activity increases daily, es- pecially in the ordnance department, where Maxim guns, lyddite shells, bal- loon equipments, gas reservoirs, wag- gons for limelight apparatus, water carts, ambulances, army waggon and other paraphernalia of modern warfare are being hurried forward.

While rumours of the reassembling of Parliament are current, the fact is recalled that in the Afghan war, in 1878, Great Britain declared war first, and then assembled Parliament.

Wednesday evening the Marquis of Lansdowne issued a strict order to the staff of the War Office, warning all subordinates to refrain from giving the press any information without the authority of their superiors, and call- ing attention to previous breaches of duty in this respect, which, the or- der says, "will be no longer tolerated."

SYMPATHIES WITH CANADA.

Mr. Chamberlain's Attitude Towards the Alaska Boundary Dispute.

A despatch from London says:—Sir Louis Davies is closely engaged in consultation at the Colonial Office on the Alaskan boundary dispute. He resolutely refuses to make any public state- ment to his numberless journalistic callers, but it is understood that Mr. Chamberlain's attitude towards the Canadian case is most sympathetic. There is certainly no ground for sup- posing that the British Government has been prejudiced by the persistent misrepresentations of the Washington and New York correspondents that Canada was acting as an obstruction- ist. On the contrary, full knowledge of the facts convinces official circles here that Canada has gone to the full- est lengths of concession in the inter- ests of peace, and the general Imper- ial desire for Anglo-American co-opera- tion.

PREACHER FATALLY SHOT.

Rev. F. J. Bennett, Formerly of St. Catha- rines, Killed in British Columbia.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says:—Rev. F. J. Bennett, Presbyterian missionary at Ainsworth, accidentally shot himself Thursday, and died on Fri- day. He was hunting high up on the mountains and slipped off a cliff. The gun was discharged, blowing his arm off. It took nine hours to get the un- fortunate man to Ainsworth. No med- ical aid was nearer than Kaslo, where he was taken in the steamer Alberta, and died shortly after his arrival. De- ceased was a clever preacher. He came to Ainsworth from St. Catharines, Ont.

cash, 58 1-2c. Cloverseed—Prime, cash, \$5.05; October, \$5.15 bid. Oil—Un- changed.

Duluth, Sept. 22.—Wheat—No. 1, hard, cash, 71 7-8c; September, 71 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 69 to 69 3-8c; September, 69 3-8c; December, 69 1-4c; October, 69 1-8c; May, 72 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 66 7-8c; No. 3 spring, 63 3-8c.

Milwaukee, Sept. 26.—Wheat—High- er; No. 1 Northern, 71 1-2 to 72c; No. 2 Northern, 69 to 69 1-2c. Rye—High- er; No. 1, 58 to 58 1-2c. Barley—Low- er; No. 2, 45 1-2 to 46c; sample, 41 to 43 1-2c.

ARRESTED BY A DETECTIVE.

Two Young Englishmen Who Stole \$50,000 Worth of Bonds.

A despatch from Montreal says:—In- spector Abbott, of Scotland Yard, has been in Canada during the past few months, and left Montreal on Saturday morning on the Drummond liner Cam- broman for London, Eng., in charge of William Crib, 24 years of age, who is wanted in the Old Country on a charge of stealing £10,000. Crib was employed in a large brokerage office in London, and some time early in May left his employer under pretence of illness. He showed a doctor's cer- tificate ordering him to take a sea voy- age, and resigned his position in con- sequence. Crib belonged to a most respectable family in London, and no suspicions were raised until, a few weeks after his departure, the large vault was emptied, and it was discov- ered that stock coupons and bonds amounting to about £10,000 were miss- ing. Search was made for Crib, and it was learned that he was in Canada. The coupons were recovered from small brokers in London. Part of the money was found in the cloak-room at a railway station near London.

On leaving London Crib was accom- panied by a friend named Summers. They travelled together through West- ern Canada, and as Summers took sick he returned to England about a month ago, and is now under arrest in Lon- don.

Inspector Abbott, on the slight de- scription given of Crib, undertook to find him. His only clue was that Crib was in the North-West. Following this clue, the inspector travelled from place to place, and located Crib on the Ed- monton trail.

EARTHQUAKES IN ALASKA.

Seismic Disturbances Extending Over 1,500 Miles of Coast.

A despatch from Seattle, Wash., says:—Alaska has been shaken by a ter- rific series of earthquakes, extend- ing over from 1,000 to 1,500 miles of coast. The shocks are the most violent that have ever been felt in that part of the world. The steamer City of Topeka, from Juneau, brought the news here.

The earth waves and tremors ex- tended along the windward course of the sea shore from Juneau to the Aleutian archipelago. No doubt they rumbled on down the Aleutian archi- pelago to Dutch harbour, and possibly to the furthest islet of the chain. There were two severe commotions. The first occurred on Sunday, Septem- ber 3, and the second a week later.

McWHIRRELL DEAD.

The Cooksville Murderer Succumbs to Consumption in the Penitentiary.

A despatch from Kingston says:—McWhirrell, in the penitentiary for life for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, a couple near Cooksville, died in the hospital on Friday. He had suffered for six months from consump- tion. McWhirrell was sentenced to hang but the sentence was commuted. It is not stated at this hour whether or not he confessed.

About the House.



KITCHEN HELPS.

A woman should have all the appliances that will really lighten the labor in her kitchen. Many of these things are inexpensive, and any one who has a little ingenuity can arrange them.

Perhaps you cannot afford one of the very convenient kitchen cabinets that are so widely advertised, but a set of bracket shelves, securely fastened to the wall above the flour chest is a boon to the housewife who must go back and forth from the pantry to the kitchen with every cupful of flour or teaspoonful of salt or soda she uses.

These shelves may be used for the baking powder, salt, mixing spoons, cake pans, pie tins and other things used on baking day. A cretonne curtain hung on a brass rod in front of the shelves will keep the dust out.

Utensils of granite or porcelain are lighter to handle than those made of iron, and if well cared for will last for years.

A double boiler is excellent for cooking rice, oatmeal or other cereals, without danger of scorching, but if you cannot get it, a tin bucket with a closely fitting lid set in a kettle of boiling water will answer the purpose nicely; tin tomato cans, or large baking powder cans are nice for steaming brown bread in; a meat chopper, raisin seeder, can opener and kettle cleaner occupy important places among the kitchen utensils.

Housekeepers are often annoyed by the soiled spots that are sometimes found upon clothes that have been carefully washed. It is likely that they were made by coming in contact with the clothes basket, line or pins, and these should be washed every week. Do not imagine that the suds through which the greater part of the clothes have been washed will answer. Prepare a clean suds of pearline and hot water and scrub the basket inside and outside, with it. If cotton rope is used for a clothes line, it can be washed without any trouble, and the clothes pins should be thoroughly cleaned before they are used. Always have a place to keep these things where they will be protected from the dust.

If your irons are rough put a little salt on a paper and rub them upon it. This will prevent their sticking to anything that is starched and make them smooth.

A gasoline stove is almost a necessity during the summer months. It does not keep the kettles and pans black, costs less for fuel in most localities, and saves a great deal of time, for one can prepare the food for a meal and set it on to cook; only enough attention is needed after that to keep it from burning.

SCRAPS SAVED.

Lettuce or celery may be kept fresh and crisp for several days by wrapping in a cloth wrung out of cold water, and then pinning the whole in a thick newspaper.

Cheese sandwiches are always in order to serve with salad. Grate cheese and rub it to a paste with butter, spread the bread, sprinkle with salt, and pepper and cut into strips.

Coffee should be kept in air-tight jars or cans, and distributed in several small jars, rather than a large amount in one jar, as the daily opening no doubt wastes much of the aroma.

If cooking fruit burns to the bottom of the kettle, do not stir, but pour the top off quickly before the scorched

six years old, when visiting some little friends who told him stories of bears and bugaboos, did he know what it was to be afraid of the dark or of being alone.

On the very warm nights when the baby is too nervous or fretful to sleep try giving it a sponge bath, using water of about 90 degrees. Heat with a handful of rock-salt dissolved in it. It will soothe a child when nothing else will. A very little cold water or a sliver of chopped ice will often stop a baby's fretting. By getting baby to bed before the lamps are lighted, and not taking him up again, he will not see much artificial light, and this is to be avoided as far as possible, as every young child stares fixedly at a light, a habit very weakening to the eyesight.

BROWN BREAD AND DESSERTS.

Brown Bread, No. 1.—Take two scant cupfuls of pearly corn meal, two heaping cupfuls of rye flour, one teaspoonful of salt and two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder; mix together thoroughly, then add one cupful of dark molasses and cold water enough to make a batter that will pour from the mixing dish after being beaten thoroughly. Bake one hour in a hot oven.

Brown Bread, No. 2.—One cupful of Indian meal, the same each of Graham and white flour, one cupful of molasses, one of milk, and one teaspoonful each of soda and salt. Stir well together and steam three hours.

Imperial Cake. One pound of flour, half a pound of butter, three-quarters of sugar, four eggs, half a pound of currants, half a teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in hot water, grated rind of a lemon and juice and teaspoonful of cinnamon. Beat all together, and drop from a spoon upon well buttered paper lining a baking pan. Bake quickly in a well-heated oven.

Snow Balls.—Take one cupful of flour one of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and three eggs; flavor with lemon. Put a tablespoonful of the mixture into cups, and steam twenty minutes. Roll in white sugar while hot.

Corn Starch Blanc-Mange.—Dissolve five level tablespoonfuls of cornstarch in a little milk; then add it to a quart of boiling milk; add two eggs and stir briskly. Pour into molds and serve with sugar and cream.

INSANE MAN CURED.

Operation of Trephancing Performed on a Patient at Vancouver, B. C.

Captain J. S. Doherty, a rugged seaman, 60 years of age, was a few days ago the subject of an unique operation for insanity, at Vancouver. As a result he is back at work again, all the symptoms of his affliction having disappeared. Three years ago Doherty was sent to the asylum as dangerously and hopelessly insane. The operation was performed by Dr. James A. McNaughton, a young surgeon, who went to Vancouver from New York two years ago. He is an insanity expert, and by the aid of an application of phrenological methods the operation was entirely successful. Doherty was a totally uneducated man, and had read very little, until he actively took up the study of spiritualism ten years ago. He devoted all his spare time to it, and in a couple of years his friends noticed that he became somewhat peculiar when matters of the kind were mentioned. It grew as years advanced, and four or five years ago the man would have crazy fits. Then he suddenly developed a violent insanity, and threatened bodily harm to his wife and children.

DREAMS THAT COME TRUE.

SOME REMARKABLE INSTANCES OF APPARENT PREVISION.

Messages From the Spirit World—How Dreams Are Suggested—The Mimbic-foot Mystery of Ballarat, Australia.

Dreams are as yet a mystery. No man knows by what process of the brain they are produced, writes Prof. James H. Hyslop.

The brain and the forces it exerts are yet to be understood. A few years ago men of science supposed that they had discovered from which portions of the brain certain influences were exerted. But recent discoveries have almost wiped out those theories.

Investigators had pointed out a certain spot upon the temple, for instance, and declared that beneath it was that portion of the brain, which, if rendered useless, would interrupt memory. Yet men have been found, whose memory has gone, but in whom that part of the brain was perfect.

They located the cortical centre for vision at a certain point in the back of the head, yet when the brains of some learned men were dissected that part was found to be paralyzed and useless. The inference is that the same functions may be performed by various parts of the brain. On the whole it may be said that the brain also is a mystery.

Of course theories are put forth regarding the cause and origin of dreams; many thinkers say that the mind is always active, in sleep as well as in our waking hours; that there is a subconscious condition, full of mental activity, and that it is only when these thoughts rise to higher altitudes that they reach our superconsciousness and are recognized as dreams. I cannot tell what subconsciousness is. The word I should say is simply a name for a vast concealed something, of which we know absolutely nothing.

VAGARIES OF THE MIND.

It is fair to assume that ordinary dreams are vagaries of the mind, when it is not pinned down to actualities by the sights, sounds and duties of everyday life and is at the same time stimulated by recollections or by the sounds or sensations of the moment. But even when awake, if one separates himself from his surroundings, dreams may be produced—day-dreams. If one lies down in a quiet place, making the mind as empty as possible, the day dreams are almost sure to enter into the vacancy.

For instance, on such an occasion I began to dream of the sugar bush, where I made sugar as a boy. Then I thought of Hernando Cortez, who conquered Mexico; then of the Egyptian pyramids; then of Herodotus; then of the Cape of Good Hope, and then of the discovery of America. It was a perfect dream, with all the seeming incongruity which real dreams have, and yet the chain of thought was quite natural. As a boy I had read about Cortez while cooling sugar. He had mentioned pyramids in Mexico. The thought of pyramids suggested Herodotus, who had written about the Nile. It has been implied that Herodotus knew that Africa had been circumnavigated. This suggested the Cape of Good Hope; Vasco da Gama discovered the Cape and that suggested the discovery of America. These facts may possibly suggest that some connection may exist between these different parts of a dream which seem absolutely dis-



Beaulieu, County Louth, husband's absence at her sister's funeral, saw in a dream the funeral ceremony, during which he fainted and fell into it.

Mrs. Henry Lincoln, a D. dreamed twice that a friend in the morning she awoke to the dream was a reality.

Mrs. W. A. Hobbs, wife of a missionary at Beerhoom, India, that her son choked to death in England. She told her husband the day and hour. She later she learned that he died, but that the meat he had down his throat just in time for his life. At that moment she thought, "What will mother she hears I'm dead!"

A. G. Sparrow, of Derwent, Liverpool, dreamed that his hand while playing a board-school, and the dream was verified.

A. A. Ashby, of Croydon, had vision of his son at sea and circumstances which afterwards to have been real.

These are only a few cases many.

THE FORTUNES OF VAGARIES.

Wandering Bullets Seek Their Curious Ways.

The glorious uncertainty of a passed into a proverb, and it is no knowing from moment what may occur. The able is always happening, campaign yields a fresh instance in support of the. Thus in the recent Hispano War a trooper in the Rough Riders, who had been scathed through the whole campaign, including the trench bush in which the Rough Riders so many men, while cleaning carbine preparatory to leaving native land he came across took to be a spent cartridge, threw into his camp fire. A explosion immediately took place, burning brand from the sea struck the poor young fellow, face, blinding him in both eyes, go unharmed through an arm, protracted campaign and permanently disabled by a wound from one's own carbine is of the hardest ironies for a scrutable fate is responsible.

During one of the half-hour battles fought between the Chinese and the Japs an incident happened would be all but incredible, vouched for on the highest. A Chinese foot soldier was in the trenches taking aim at a Japanese officer in the distance, when from the enemy entered of his rifle, passed down it the cartridge, and

BLEW THE MAN'S FACE.

When we take into consideration the diameter of a rifle bullet, the likelihood of a bullet striking it exactly in the middle it will be seen that the odds of this extraordinary incident are millions to one. And yet, say, a very similar thing happened during the bombardment

newspaper.

Cheese sandwiches are always in order to serve with salad. Grate cheese and rub it to a paste with butter, spread the bread, sprinkle with salt, and pepper and cut into strips.

Coffee should be kept in air-tight jars or cans, and distributed in several small jars, rather than a large amount in one jar, as the daily opening no doubt wastes much of the aroma.

If cooking fruit burns to the bottom of the kettle, do not stir, but pour the top off quickly before the scorched taste penetrates the whole. Then put a little ashes and water into the kettle, let it stand on the back of the stove awhile, and the burnt spots may be removed without injuring the surface.

It is only the laziest kind of a housekeeper who wields that abomination—the feather duster. If only the Audubon Society could see its way clear to starting a crusade against that, good housekeepers the world over would cry "Amen and amen."

Two-thirds of the scandals that poison the social atmosphere steal out, like pestilential fogs, through servants' gossip.

YOUR HUSBAND'S CLOTHES.

There are many little things that add so much to the comfort of a man's home that no wife should consider it unnecessary for her to know. One of them is the care of men's clothes.

Trousers should be folded carefully, so as to get a crease down the centre of the leg, and put into a trouser-stretcher or drawer. They should never be "hung up" which is woman's way of "tidying." Coats, if hung up, should be done in this way: Lay the frame to prevent creases; or, if folded should be done in this way: Lay the coat flat, outside uppermost, then pull out the sleeves and fold upward in half; next fold the fronts carefully, and last of all double the coat up down the centre of the back, leaving the lining outside. Another little essential to remember is, that a man likes to find every article of his dress or toilet in exactly the same place every day; his shaving things here, his brushes on the side of the table, and so on.

Trifles these; but it is the small things of life that have the power to make or mar its comfort, after all.

THE BABY AT NIGHT.

I have seen mothers put the baby to bed, then because it fussed take it up again and rock it, says a writer. This failing to quiet it, the mother would walk the floor or try the big rocking chair until an hour or more of the busy evening was consumed, before the child was quieted. This is very unnecessary and can be avoided if the mother begins right. Put the baby to bed in the dark, immediately after nursing, whether asleep or awake, and do not take it up again unless it is ill. If it cries, go in and turn it over, pat its back or sing a little softly, but do not take it up, and what is most important, do not take a light into the room. The habit of going to bed alone in a quiet room is of inestimable value to both mother and child, especially if one or both are of nervous temperament. A child used to being rocked to sleep may not take kindly to this reform, but if the mother persists in it, the baby will soon forget and go to sleep quietly. Our boy was about four months old when we began to put him to bed alone. He cried considerably for two nights, then settled down, and as a result he formed the habit of dropping to sleep very quickly, and not until he was

application of phrenological methods the operation was entirely successful. Doherty was a totally uneducated man, and had read very little, until he actively took up the study of spiritualism ten years ago. He devoted all his spare time to it, and in a couple of years his friends noticed that he became somewhat peculiar when matters of the kind were mentioned. It grew as years advanced, and four or five years ago the man would have crazy fits. Then he suddenly developed a violent insanity, and threatened bodily harm to his wife and children. He was sent to the asylum and until early this year nothing more was heard of the case. Then a friend of the family, a lecturing phrenologist, suggested that he had studied on this one question of spiritualism and that part of his brain was abnormally developed. A doctor was asked to perform an operation, but he scoffed at the idea, and not until the members of the family had signed a statement to not hold the doctor liable should death ensue, did he proceed, and then only as a rank experiment. The phrenologist located the parts of the head which he argued were affected by the pressure of the brain against the skull. The doctor then performed a trephining operation. Over parts of the brain affected he removed pieces of the skull, each being about an inch across. The man's skull was abnormally thick. When he recovered he was perfectly sane, and his first words were to enquire about a piece of work on which he was engaged three years ago. His recovery is now complete, even to a voluntary burning of the spiritualistic books. Experts on the coast think the results of the case are particularly remarkable. The operation was never attempted outside of New York, and seems to be the first successful one on record where phrenology was brought into use.

ANTIQUE PIANOS.

Simple Instruments Used By the Great Composers.

There is a very interesting collection of old pianos in the Roman museum at Hildesheim, Germany. Dating all the way from the end of the seventeenth century, the collection exhibits in a very instructive way the primitive origin of piano manufacture, and gives one an idea of the simple instruments used by our greatest music composers. The oldest instrument on exhibition is a small clavi-chord of the seventeenth century, possessing 31 tones with 28 two-choral bound strings. Another of equal antiquarian value has four full octaves—a one-chord Italian spinet, built at an angle and possessing a rich and beautiful tone for singing accompaniment. The strings are rified with pointed crow quills. Both instruments date from the time of Handel, Bach and Gluck. One instrument was made in the first half of the eighteenth century, and is a bound clavi-chord of four and one half octaves, 58 tones and 40 strings. There is also an instrument from the second half of the last century which possesses five and one fourth octaves. The last two are supplied with strings tipped with brass, and their immediate followers were the hammer pianos of 1700, used at the time Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven, and even by Mendelssohn, Bartholdy, Chopin and Franz Liszt during their youth.

THE SECRET OF IT.

Ann Eliza—There goes Mary Maloney. She's th' stylishest dressed girl of any of us.

Maria Jane—An' small wonder. Her missus is th' same size 's her, 'n employs th' best moddiss in th' city,

the discovery of America. It was a perfect dream, with all the seeming incongruity which real dreams have, and yet the chain of thought was quite natural. As a boy I had read about Cortez while cooling sugar. He had mentioned pyramids in Mexico. The thought of pyramids suggested Herodotus, who had written about the Nile. It has been implied that Herodotus knew that Africa had been circumnavigated. This suggested the Cape of Good Hope; Vasco da Gama discovered the Cape and that suggested the discovery of America. These facts may possibly suggest that some connection may exist between these different parts of a dream which seem absolutely disconnected. While I dreamed this day dream I was not conscious of the links which bound the arts together.

HOW DREAMS ARE SUGGESTED.

If such incongruous dreams come to us when awake, it is reasonable to infer that when sleep relieves the mind from the trammels of earth our dreams will be wilder and more unreal, as they are.

I suppose there is no doubt that many of our ordinary dreams are suggested by day thoughts, although they may be as remote from them as Herodotus and the pyramids are from an Alabama sugar bush. Sometimes the connection is so fine that it is impossible to detect it. But doubtless it exists.

The same uncertainty exists regarding dreams which are called prophetic. Of course all sensible men reject the superstition that dreams have meanings; that, for instance, a dream of death foretells a marriage, or that a dream of a snake is a warning against treachery; but it is not safe to say that warnings are always absent from dreams. That is another of the mysteries.

The newspapers every little while contain accounts of dreams giving warning of certain events, such as deaths, the discovery of mines, the detection of criminals and so on. I have investigated some of them and found them untrue. Then there are historical dreams of this kind. Calphurnia, for instance, is said to have had a dream warning her of Caesar's death. The Bible is full of premonitory dreams. There are also some authenticated dreams of more recent origin, such as the "Nimblefoot Mystery" of 1870.

THE NIMBLEFOOT MYSTERY.

In that year, Walter Craig, of Ballarat, Australia, dreamed that his horse Nimblefoot would win the Melbourne Cup and that the jockey would wear crape on his arm. Sure enough, Craig died soon after, and Nimblefoot won the Hotham Stakes, with his jockey in mourning. This drew public attention to the story and much speculation was indulged in as to his chances in the Melbourne. But Nimblefoot won that also, and so the dream of prophecy was fulfilled.

In 1865 Aurania won the same cup, after her victory had been presaged in a dream. It was a long shot, and the dreamer won \$1,000 for his widow by means of this ghostly tip. But the dream had also foretold his own death and he died before the race was run.

The proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research, 1888-9, record the case of Christopher C. Brooks, the son of wealthy parents, in Baltimore, who dreamed that the spirit of his dead tutor appeared and warned him that he would die of heart disease on Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1883.

He was a strong, healthy youth, and his heart was seemingly in perfect condition. A few days before the stated time Dr. Mann, of Baltimore, who was treating the young man for some slight indisposition, said: "I pledge my diploma that at the end of a few weeks he will be perfectly well." But at 3.10 on the appointed day the boy died of paralysis of the heart.

Gurney, Myers and Podmore, in their book, "Phantasms of the Living," a standard work, allege a large number of instances where premonitory dreams have occurred.

DREAMS THAT "CAME TRUE."

For instance, Mrs. Montgomery, an Irish lady, with a large estate called

would be all but incredible were vouched for on the highest. A Chinese foot soldier was known the trenches taking aim at an officer in the distance, while from the enemy entered the of his rifle, passed down it, the cartridge, and

BLEW THE MAN'S FACE

When we take into consideration the diameter of a rifle barrel reckon up the likelihood of a bullet striking it exactly in the middle it will be seen that the odds of this extraordinary incident are millions to one. And yet, strange as it may seem, a very similar thing took place during the bombardment of the British in 1882. The el-Din fort offered a stubborn resistance to the warships, and so they had to train their gun place before its big guns were silenced. During the thick of the engagement, just as one of the sterns was about to be fired, a projectile from one of the sterns entered the fort and wedged itself in the muzzle of the gun, including its future use. When the bluejackets entered the fort they found the cannon strangely-plugged muzzle, and graphed it. Marvellous to relate, a heavy charge in the gun was exploded by the shock.

During the last Zulu war a chief of herculean build gave a deal of trouble to the British. He carried at his girdle, a gilded horseshoe, and a superstition Tommy Atkins said that as he carried this curious charm he would be able to touch the last, however, a young British picked him off as he clambered the rocks, and a rush was made to secure the gilded horseshoe trophy. Then a curious discovery was made. The bullet had passed through the brawny savage, striking against either his spine, had been flattened out into the shape of a horseshoe bullet and shoe are now in possession of the young officer's mother. The poor lad, perished in a night not long after killing the chief.

SULTAN'S DAILY ROUTE.

The Sultan of Turkey rises at half past six every morning, and for the next six days, in the seclusion of the Yatch and gardens, to personal affairs of state. He is of a pale-brown overcoat any decorations he might be so that the attention of those him on the one day in seven presents himself to the view people is not diverted from his face and careworn face, half covered by a thin brown beard, tinged with white and surmounted by a plain turban. The Sultan has been the means of establishing 50,000 schools throughout the empire, not only for boys, but also—a striking departure from traditional usage of his race.

INTELLIGENCE IN MEATS.

Something like intelligence exhibited by plants. If, during a season, a bucket of water is placed near a growing pumpkin or the course of a few days it from its course, and get at its leaves in the water.

*"The best
least money
Blue Rib*

\$3.95 Cut this out and return to us with name of your nearest express office and we will send this watch there for you to examine. It is an open-face, gold-plated, dust proof case, handsomely engraved, fitted with American model 7 jeweled stem wind and set movement. Lady's or gent's size. It is a good time piece, equal in appearance to a \$25.00 watch, and is just the thing for trading purposes. If, on careful examination you are convinced this watch is worth far more than we ask, pay the express agent \$3.95 and express charges and it is yours. **Tenny Watch Co., Box 1, Toronto, Can.**

AVERAGE LIFE 100 YEARS

SO SAYS OUR EMINENT AUTHORITY ON HYGIENIC LAWS.

He Backs His Statement With Apparently Good Logic—Improved Sanitary Conditions and Success in Preventing Disease the Main Factors.

"I believe the time is coming when the average age of human beings in civilized communities will be 100 years, and possibly 120 years," said an eminent hygiene specialist. "There is no reason why human life should not be prolonged to that extent. Vital statistics of the present day show that persons live to a greater age now than 15 or 20 years ago. Of course I do not refer to individual cases, but to the general run of mankind in countries where civilization and advancement in science has had an opportunity to make their effects felt.

Highly improved sanitary conditions, education and the advances which have been made in surgery and in medicine are chiefly responsible for this. The tendency of the medical age is toward prophylactics—that is, the ability to prevent diseases. The researches that have been made in chemistry with the microscope make it possible to tell many weeks in advance the character of certain diseases that are developing in the human body, and affording physicians an opportunity to kill the germs before the health of the patient runs down and the disease develops. When the germs are killed or removed the patient goes on living with renewed health until some death-dealing agency ends his life.

"In many autopsies which I have made on the bodies of big, healthy men I have found in the lungs indications that consumption had existed at some time in their lives, but nature took a hand in their treatment and effected a cure by depositing lime or chalk in the diseased spot. That put an end to consumption in the men's bodies. The building up of a diseased lung with chalk is nature's way of bringing about a cure. If man knew as much as nature does we could prolong life without difficulty.

DISEASE MAY BE PREVENTED.
"There can be no doubt that in time preventives will be found for many diseases for which now there seems to be no cure. We have seen how vaccination has done wonders in the suppression of smallpox. There should be some preventive for pneumonia, and I think some prophylactic will be discovered in time in the form of an antitoxin that will destroy the pneumococci, or germs of the disease. Consumption can be cured by plenty of good food and fresh air.

"Improved sanitary laws, aseptic methods and the general knowledge gained in surgery and in medicine have saved the lives of thousands of persons within the last quarter of a century. The forward movement in the direction of additional knowledge of how to combat diseases and ills to which man is subjected to is bound to not only keep down the average death rate, but will tend to insure people who observe the ordinary laws of health many additional years of life, which should in the majority of cases extend to 100 years, or even more.

"Of course, if a man abuses himself, either by drink, overwork, loss of sleep or in the many other ways that nature will not countenance, without compelling the individual that transgresses its laws to pay the penalty, there is every probability that he will be deprived of

It's Economy-- Nearly everyone is on the lookout for a good thing. Everybody is on the lookout for a good tea--

LUDELLA

Ceylon Tea

Lead Packages. . . . 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60c.

\$4.95 Cut this out and send it to us with the name of your nearest express office and we will ship you this **LUDELLA** tea at your express office, and if you find it exactly as we represent it and entirely satisfactory, pay the express agent our special price, \$4.95 and express charges. This is a finely finished, regular \$10.00 Straitsville model, richly colored, highly polished, powerful and sweet in tone. Complete with fine bowl, extra set of cruet and tein. A genuine bargain at the price. Buy direct from us and save the dealer's profit.

Johnston & McFarlane, Box 'Z', Toronto, Ont.

UNDOUBTEDLY.

The Son—Pa, what is a "last resort?"

The Sire—A summer one

O'KEEFE'S LIQUID EXT. OF MALT
Incorporates and Strengthens
LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, GENERAL AGENT.

NOT A NATIVE.

Has Eugene Dobbins always moved in the first circles?

I have my doubts; he walks on a hardwood floor as if he was afraid of it.

RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal
La Toscana, 10c.

ONE ON THE DOCTOR.

I suppose, said the quack doctor, while feeling the pulse of a patient, that you think me a humbug?

Sir, replied the sick man, I perceive you can discover a man's thoughts by his pulse.

"Pharaoh 10c." *Parade of Gargoy, Quack Manufacturer.*

JUST CAUSE.

Annä—She's awfully afraid of cows.
Aline—No wonder! She's got the hay fever.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

THE DOCTOR'S ANSWER.

Do you know anything that will make me stout, doctor?

Why, certainly I do.

What is it?

Flesh.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HOW SOME MEN LIKE IT.

Do you believe in the observance of the golden rule? Yes. I always like to have other people keep it in mind when they are dealing with me.

LUBY'S Gives new life to the hair. It makes it grow and restores the color.
Sold by all druggists, 50c. a bottle.

PULL, BOYS, PULL!

Wan av thase swingin' doors wid Push on th' outside an' Pull on th'

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited
Cor. West-Market & Colborne Sts., Toronto.
Can get you best prices for your Apples, Butters, Eggs, Poultry, and other produce, if you ship it to them.

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EGERTON, R. O. & SONS, Solicitors of Patents, Notary Public, Temple Building, Toronto, Ont.

Dyeing! Cleaning!
For the very best send your work to the
"BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."
Look for agent in your town, or send direct.
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING
J. L. JONES ENG. CO.
6-8 10 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO

WHITE'S PHOSPHO SODA
An Effervescent Phosphate, excellent cleanser for liver, kidney and stomach, takes the place of coal tar preparations in case of headache, its effect is immediate. Sold by all druggists, in 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 packages.
Queen City Drug Co., 27 1/2 Wellington-St. E., Toronto

HARRIS *Buyers Scrap*
LEAD, COPPER, BRASS,
Wholesale only. Long Distance Telephone 1729.
WILLIAM ST., TORONTO.

WANTED—IN EVERY VILLAGE—BOYS AND GIRLS
under seventeen, for easy work in spare time; big pay. Apply, in own handwriting, The Enterprise Company, 4 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Catholic Prayer Books, Rosaries, Gratitude, Office, Scapulars, Religious Pictures, and Church Ornaments, Educational Works. Mail orders receive prompt attention.
D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal.

36 PER CENT. PROFITS
FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.
This Company, after paying the 4 per cent. monthly Coupons maturing September 1st, have remaining a surplus of 32 per cent. After deducting expenses, and the amount carried to the reserve fund, there remains to the credit of the investors a surplus over dividend of 34 1/2 per cent. Any amount from \$50 upwards received for investment. Book free, giving full particulars.

The Dominion Investment Co. of Toronto
Canada Permanent Chambers, 18 Toronto St.

CARD INDEX...
The only perfect system for keeping names and addresses. Sample tray outfit..... \$3.
The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Limited
129 and 134 Bay St., TORONTO. Factory: Newmarket

Dominion Line ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool.
Large and fast Steamers Vancouver, Dominion, Scotsman, Cambrian.
Rates of passage:—First Cabin, \$50 upwards; Second Cabin, \$35; Steerage, \$22.50 and \$18.00.
For further information apply to local agents, or
DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, 17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the Acme Pot and Kettle Strainer in every County and Township in Canada. The device is invaluable for straining the water from boiling vegetables without scaling the hands or spilling the contents of the pot. Exclusive territory given to first-class agents. For particular apply to the
Acme Pot & Kettle Strainer Co. HAMILTON, ONT.

SHOW CASES. WALL CASES
Office and Bank Fixtures, Modern Store Fronts, Mirrors and Plate Glass. For low prices write

TORONTO SHOW CASE CO.,
92 ADELAIDE W., TORONTO, CAN.

Michigan Land for Sale.

su, County Louth, during her d's absence at her sister's funeral in a dream the entire funeral, during which her brother died and fell into the grave.

Henry Lincoln, a Dublin lady, d twice that a friend was dead, morning she awoke to learn that am was a reality.

W. A. Hobbs, wife of a miser at Beerbhoom, India, dreamed or son choked to death at school land. She told her dream and the day and hour. Some weeks he learned that he was choked that the meat had passed his throat just in time to save g. "What will mother do when ars I'm dead!"

Sparrow, of Derwent Square, col, dreamed that his son broke nd while playing cricket at ng-school, and the dream was i.

Ashby, of Croydon, had a dream of his son at sea under peculiar stances which afterward proved e been real, e are only a few cases out of

THE FORTUNES OF WAR.

ing Bullets Seek Their Billets in Curious Ways.

glorious uncertainty of war has into a proverb, and truly there knowing from moment to moment what may occur. The improbable always happening, and every gn yields a fresh batch of in- in support of the statement. n the recent Hispano-American a trooper in the Roosevelt Riders, who had passed un- through the whole of the cam- including the treacherous am- a which the Rough Riders lost y men, while cleaning out his preparatory to leaving for his land he came across what he be a spent cartridge. This he into his camp fire. A fearful ex- immediately took place, and a g brand from the scattered fire the poor young fellow in the linding him in both eyes. To armed through an arduous and ted campaign and then to be ntly disabled by a cartridge ne's own carbine is surely one hardest ironies for which inle fate is responsible.

ng one of the half-hearted bat- ught between the Chinese and ps an incident happened which be all but incredible were it not d for on the highest authority, ese foot soldier was kneeling in nchness taking aim at a Japan- er in the distance, when a bul- n the enemy entered the muzzle rifle, passed down it, exploded rtridge, and

W THE MAN'S FACE OFF.
we take into consideration ameter of a rifle barrel and up the likelihood of a stray striking it exactly in the centre, be seen that the odds against traordinary incident were as s to one. And yet, strange to very similar thing took place the bombardment of Alexan-

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

References { Toronto Electric Light Co., Limited.
The T. Eaton Co., Limited.
The Massey-Harris Co., Limited.
The Gupta-Pearce Rubber & Mfg. Co.
The Wilson Publishing Co., Limited.
(All of Toronto, where orders may be sent.)

FALL and WINTER Underwear

Seasonable Underwear is the most essential part of ones apparel at this period of the year.

We have the agency for one of the best woollen mills in Ontario and can sell you a line of fleeced lined Underwear at 50 cents that will be sold in other stores at 75 cents. Of course we have better lines at 75 cents, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50. It will pay you to examine the different lines before making your purchase.

"Clothing," both ordered and ready-to-wear. It is immaterial which kind you require, we can show you the best values in the trade.

An inspection solicited.

J. L. BOYES,

Men and Boy's Clothier.



TUMBLING OUT

Some people expect to buy coal as though it just tumbled out of the earth, as though it didn't have to be mined or transported at all. Coal naturally costs more here than it does at the mine. Every handling counts in making the costs greater. We buy our coal as direct as possible in order that the cost may be less. If you can tumble to a good thing you will tumble our coal into your bin now while the ground is hard and save your lawn from being cut up and have your winter supply of choice coal on hand.

J. R. DAFOE,

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee.
Strictly Private and Confidential.

R. J. WRIGHT,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,
Bridge Street, opposite West Ward
School, Napanee.

M. S. Madole is erecting a workshop in the rear of his hardware store.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1899.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

General Servant Wanted.

Apply to Mrs. Jarvis at the Rectory Napanee.

Grain Wanted.

J. F. Burgoyne wishes to inform the farmers he is paying cash for all kinds of grain, and to be delivered at Newburgh roller mill. Also all kinds of grinding done and flour speciality.

The Largest and Finest

Assortment of belt buckles, neck buckles, blouse sets and ladies' long guards in town at prices to surprise you. Examine our window display for the newest things.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

Lost His Watch.

On Sunday evening Mr. David Wilson, of Madole & Wilson, wheeled out to Selby to visit relatives and while returning had the misfortune to take a header and loose his watch. Search failed to reveal its whereabouts and the watch has not come to light yet.

Fraternal Visit.

Kingston Oddfellows, Catarqui Lodge, intend paying a visit to their brethren in Napanee on Wednesday, Oct. 4th. Napanee Lodge No. 86 are making preparations for the entertainment of their visiting brethren, and an instructive as well as a pleasant evening will be the result.

Broke His Collar Bone.

On Saturday evening last, Mr. Chas. Burns, of Wilson hardware store, Tamworth, while out wheeling had the misfortune to break his collar bone. He will be laid up for some time, Charlie has the sympathy of his friends in town.

Cheap Life Size Photos.

J. S. Hulett will in the future offer life sized photos at less prices than at present asked by the travelling agents. He guarantees first-class workmanship and finish and will supply pictures that anyone is bound to be pleased with. Bring your order to Hulett's new studio. He will not be under sold by anyone in the future. 40 d

Service of Song.

In the Western Methodist Church next Sunday evening, consisting of one solo by Mrs. John Rose, ladies trio by Misses Lane, Adams and Chapman, duet by Miss Lane and Mr. Rockwell, anthem by the choir. Rev. Caleb Parker, the pastor, will conduct the service. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The Celebrated Eye Specialist.

Prof. J. H. DeSilberg, the celebrated eye specialist from Germany, will be in Napanee, Tuesday, Oct. 10th, will remain till Wednesday, Oct. 11th. May be consulted at J. J. Perry's drug store. Eyes tested free of charge. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor expert optician. A specialist consultation free.

Dan Godfrey Coming.

Lieut. Dan Godfrey and his famous band will make a short tour of Ontario in October before sailing for home. During the past seven months the Band has been making a tour of the United States, visiting all the important cities in that country, where the veteran bandman and his red coated musicians were most enthusiastically received by the American public. The tour is under the management of Mr. Chas. A. E. Harris and has been the most successful band tour ever undertaken. The receipts for one concert in New York city were over \$10,000 while in Chicago the nights receipts were over \$70,000 and business in other cities correspondingly as

THE MEDICAL HALL
— IS —
HEADQUARTERS for
PAINTS PAINT OILS
VARNISHES BRUSHES, etc.
It will pay you to trade with
DETLOR & WALLACE.

Girl Wanted.

Apply to Mrs. F. W. Smith, corner Bridge and East streets.

For Sale.

Good cow. Would accept good approved note, six months, 6%. Enquire of JAMES BRIDELL.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Lost.

On Friday, Sept. 8th, in town, a lap rug. Finder will oblige by returning same to the office of this paper p

Sunk in the River.

One day this week J. Card's yacht, Florence took a party down the river and when opposite "Big bend" ran ashore. In attempting to pull her off her beam was sprung and she filled with water and sank. Capt. Holmes' steam yacht, with Blake Mower's Klondyke, in tow went down the river on Wednesday to raise her, but failed.

Delays Are Dangerous.

If you are straining your eyes you are draining your entire supply of nerve energy. Our record book contains names of hundreds whom we have fitted, who can testify to the benefits they have received from our glasses and to our ability of adapting them to their requirements. Sight tested free. F CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

Escaped From the Rockwood Asylum.

Lew Garrison, who escaped from the Rockwood Asylum, Kingston, about a week ago, was captured near Tamworth, and sent to the county jail here. Chief Adams notified the officials of the asylum, and Chief Engineer Potter came to Napanee and took the lunatic back with him.

A Grand Display.

J. S. Hulett will not make his usual display of photos at the fair this year but will have an exceedingly attractive display in his new ground floor studio where everyone will be made welcome. All lovers of the art are invited to call and see the grand display of artistic and up-to-date photos. 40-d

A Night's Fun.

The Celebrated Guy Bros'. Minstrels will appear in the Brisco Opera House, Tuesday, October, 3rd, with an entire new show and company. New first part, the finest costumed setting before the public to-day. They carry special scenery for this grand opening scene. The press and public say it is the best show they ever had. Watch for the big street parade. Secure your seats at Perry's drug store.

COCOA.

Miss Hendershott, of Toronto, will be in the store of Mr. J. F. Smith, all next week commencing Tuesday, to demonstrate the qualities of Cowan's Perfection Cocoa. Everyone is invited to taste and try this celebrated beverage. This cocoa is well known from the Atlantic to the Pacific for its nourishing, digestive, and health sustaining qualities. Call and try a cup. Free to all comers.

Bound for Liverpool.

On Monday last Chief Adams encountered an old man on the streets who gave him name as Mark Kirk, his age as seventy years and his place of abode as Eglington, York. He stated that he had left there for Montreal, on his way to Liverpool, Eng., on Thursday last, but could not tell why or where he had got off the train. He had

THE PONTON TRIAL

HOLDEN AND PARE.

Now in the Kingston Penitentiary

The Ponton trial which has occupied the attention of the public on and off past two years has come to a close will go on record as one of the most able cases in the history of the Dominion of Canada. On another page will be an interesting account of the proceedings of the trial. It is quite likely that it will not serve the full term to which sentenced. If public opinion is worth anything, that will assuredly be the case. Petitions for his release are already on file. One of the saddest sights was the return of this prisoner to the penitentiary. He went back after a farewell of his family at Belleville long term before him, while the other petty criminals got light sentences.

Holden and Pare are now confined in Kingston Penitentiary. They were from Cobourg on Tuesday last.

To their escort Pare and Holden had a plan whereby they could have from Cobourg jail had the opportunity presented itself. Holden pointed out the weaknesses in the jail locks, and the fact that iron gratings were weakened by age. He undertook to show that he could have liberated himself within twenty minutes. He pointed out a weak place in the jail wall which authorities had hitherto overlooked which they will at once have strengthened. The two felons were handcuffed but jocularly remarked that given opportunity they could free themselves in a few minutes.

At the penitentiary, when they were handed over to chief keeper Hug last named greeted Holden as an acquaintance, saying, "Hello, Holden were here before were you not?" replied that individual. "You are employee of the lock works I take it?" "Yes, quite right," affirmed Holden. The two noted crooks appeared jovial, and tranquil. Pare seemed not to mind his sentence at all.

At the time of the revolt at St. Paul penitentiary Pare and Holden the two convicts who carried in the ed warden. When Holden was in prison he remodeled the range and apparatus with great cleverness, as he was discharged the late minister, Sir John Thompson, gave him a government kit of tools worth hundred dollars.

Jack Roach passed through here en route to Montreal to the home of his wife. When he arrived at Kingston where the train stops ten minutes freshen, he thought he would stroll on the platform. His identity became known and in a few minutes a large crowd began to gather around him. He immediately jumped on a car, himself from the gaze of the spectators, remarking that he was not on ex. He would speak to no person.

"One good turn deserves a thousand." Those who have been cured by Hoo's Parilla are glad to tell others about it.

The schooner S. & J. Collier used stove coal at Bartlett's warehouse Thursday.

Holden is working in the penitentiary blacksmith shop while Pare is given on the prison stone pile.

The Deseronto Tribune says that works here on Monday night, the night of the Lennox show "was The weather that night was not very for fireworks even if they had been programme.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

The famous signature *Dr. H. H. H.*

CARLETON WOODS.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee.
Strictly Private and Confidential.

R. J. WRIGHT,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
Bridge Street, opposite West Ward
School, Napanee.

M. S. Madole is erecting a workshop in the rear of his hardware store.

A summer hotel scheme is agitating the minds of the Kingston people.

At Frankville, on Wednesday last Miss Laura Mitchell was married to B. W. Laverette, Brockville.

A young lad in Belleville has been committed for trial for tying a tin pan to a horse's tail thereby injuring the animal.

Boyle & Son are receiving a couple car loads of stoves and furnaces this week. They expect to do some heating and cooking this fall and winter.

W. G. Wilson, barrister, Napanee, will immediately receive a popular petition for the pardon of Mackie. He will send it all over Ontario for signatures.

Close's Mills grind every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, except Tuesday, Sept. 5th, and Thursday Sept. 7th. Grists from a distance should be in by noon.

Information has been sworn out against Nettie Sly, confined in the General Hospital, Kingston, charging her with concealment of the birth of her illegitimate child. She will be brought before Magistrate Duff as soon as police constable Aiken is able to be around again.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, has sent £1,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Apply to Department A. W. G. The Institute, 780, Eighth Avenue, New York, U. S. A.

Nineteenth Century Folly.

The greatest piece of folly of the nineteenth century is to suffer the tortures of rheumatism when a permanent cure can be obtained by using Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure. Mr. C. W. Trotter, Cushendall, Ont., suffered with Muscular Rheumatism for three years. One bottle of Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure completely cured him. He has not had a pain or ache since. This preparation is used internally. One bottle contains ten days' treatment, price 50 cents. For sale at all drug stores.

When Children



should wear glasses

1. When their eyes are not straight.
2. When they cannot distinctly see the blackboard.
3. When reading, if they squint, hold the book sideways or too close.
4. When they tire easily of reading or studying.

All sure signs that great benefit will be derived from wearing glasses. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

Stan Godfrey and his famous band will make a short tour of Ontario in October before sailing for home. During the past seven months the Band has been making a tour of the United States, visiting all the important cities in that country, where the veteran bandsman and his red coated musicians were most enthusiastically received by the American public. The tour is under the management of Mr. Chas. A. E. Harris and has been the most successful band tour ever undertaken. The receipts for one concert in New York city were over \$10,000 while in Chicago the nights receipts were over \$70,000 and business in other cities correspondingly as large. The Band may possibly visit this town on their way east.

MacWhirrell Dead.
The body of convict MacWhirrell, who died in the Kingston penitentiary on Friday last, was on Monday morning last shipped to Hamilton by James Reid, undertaker. Gertrude Truman was notified of MacWhirrell's death, and she wired to have the remains sent on. It will be remembered that last winter a Hamilton woman created a sensation by petitioning for MacWhirrell's pardon, and claimed that she was his wife and that he was the son of an English lord. MacWhirrell always protested his innocence of the murder of the Williams couple. There was no witness to the deed, he was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and if he was guilty his secret died with him. He was an exemplary prisoner and from the hour of his incarceration behaved in accordance with the rules of the institution. Four weeks ago he went in the prison hospital to have an abscess removed from his hand and a few days later took a fever which resulted in his death. He was one of the prison trustys and of a very cheerful disposition.

A MANXMAN'S CALL TO DUTY.

The Hon. J. K. Ward, of Montreal, a Manx-Canadian, sends to the Witness his copy of the leading Isle of Man paper containing the following:—

'I see from this week's 'Christian World, that there is a paper carried on in the very same lines as the imaginary one described in 'In His Steps.' It is the Montreal 'Daily Witness,' and is said to be the only one of the kind in the world. That can hardly be said to be a very creditable thing for the Christian Church. Can any one doubt that such a paper must be an enormous force on the side of purity, righteousness, and every good and noble cause? I can imagine few greater blessings that could come to any community than the presence of such a paper in its midst. Just imagine what it would be to have in this island (the Isle of Man) a newspaper absolutely free from personalities, stories of petty scandal, betting news, and advertisements of anything that could be to the moral detriment of the people. I am aware for such a task a man of enormous courage and faith would be needed. But if such a man did arise in our midst it would be such a call to duty to all Christian people as has hardly ever come to us yet. He would have great difficulties to fight with, but I wonder what right any of us would have to call ourselves followers of Jesus if we did not stand by him and see him through. Surely this is no mere utopian dream. It ought to be perfectly feasible. If our Christian profession is a reality and not a sham; if all, or even a large portion of the Church members, were to be governed by the rule 'What would Jesus do?' they would make it quite possible for such a paper as the one described as existing in Montreal to live and flourish among us.'

Christ begins his work with the individual, making a new man, and out of that new creation, all other good things are to come for others and for society at large. Reformation must begin with ourselves.'—Rev. D. Inglis, B.A., in MONA'S HERALD, Isle of Man.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stifles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by Detlor & Wallace.

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On Monday last Chief Adams encountered an old man on the streets who gave him name as Mark Kirk, his age as seventy years and his place of abode as Eglington, York. He stated that he had left there for Montreal, on his way to Liverpool, Eng., on Thursday last, but could not tell why or where he had got off the train. He had a ticket per Allan Steamship Line for Liverpool but none for his passage to Montreal. \$1.60 was all the money he had to pay his expenses with and the Chief decided to find out if possible something concerning the old man as he was not in a fit condition to make the journey alone. He telegraphed to Eglington where the man said he has a wife and two sons living, but has not yet received an answer. The Chief thinks he is slightly demented.

LATER—On Thursday the chief received word to send him to Toronto and all expenses would be paid.

OBITUARY.

KIMMERLY.
John Kimmerly a much esteemed and highly respected resident of the Township of Richmond, passed away at his home on Friday last, at the age of 81 years, 8 months and 14 days. The funeral took place on Sunday last to the Deseronto cemetery and was largely attended.

HAM.
On Thursday last Mr. Chas. Ham died at his home in Napanee, at the age of 57 years. For a number of years he had been a sufferer from that most dreadful disease consumption, and although the news of his death was sudden it was not unexpected. The funeral took place on Friday to the eastern cemetery.

WILSON.
The funeral of the late David Wilson, which took place to the Western Methodist church on Friday last was largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. Parker, the pastor, assisted by Revs. Peck, Dr. Crothers, T. A. Betts and Jas. Gardner, D. D., of Belleville. Rev. Gardner in his address touched upon the many amiable qualities of the late departed brother, which were warmly endorsed by the other members who assisted at the services. The remains were placed in the vault at the eastern cemetery. The following were bearers: Rev. T. Betts, of Brockville, G. S. White, H. I. Allen, J. Crookshanks, of Napanee, G. Copeland, of Deseronto, and W. Timbert, of Selby.

SAGAR.
Sudden and unexpected was the call of Mrs. Fred Sagar, who died at her home, Roblin's Hill, on Tuesday night last at the age of 23 years. Deceased had been in her usual health and was down town shopping on Saturday evening, and it was then she was first taken sick, but nothing serious was thought of it. On Sunday she was able to be around the house doing her usual house work, but on Sunday evening, she was again taken ill, and although everything that medical aid could do was done she passed away. Doctor Leonard attended her, and pronounced the cause of her death heart disease. Deceased maiden name was Miss Lizzie McGee and had been married but a short time. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon to St. Mary Magdalene church, and from thence to the eastern cemetery. Rev. Arthur Jarvis conducted the services. The following were the bearers: A. Root, F. Carson, S. Wales, F. Smith, W. VanNorman, and W. Coates.

Hood's Pills are gentle, yet effective

GO TO
THE MEDICAL HALL
for HIGH CLASS PEREUNES, and Toilet Waters, Face Powders, Fine Sponges, etc.
Have you tried the D. and W. MIXTURE? Its very dainty.
Detlor & Wallace

on the prison stone pile.
The Deseronto Tribune says the works here on Monday night, the night of the Lennox show "was 3 The weather that night was not very for fireworks even if they had been a programme.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Kingston 'A' Field Battery on the Agricultural grounds here on day night last. They were enroute to Toronto where they go into camp. left on Saturday morning and their ney through the town was a novel sight some Napaneeans.

A. S. Kimmerly is still giving 2 light yellow sugar for \$1. Rememb always sell sugars cheaper than any in town. Our 25c tea is better now ever before. You can get good tea 2 25c at our store. Good family flour per hundred, 3 plugs Briar or Naptobacco 25c. Our Native Herbs 80c Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery 81 bottle.

DECEIVED TO DEATH.

Insidious to the Last Degree—K Troubles Stealthily Work Hard South American Kidney Cure Potent Healer.

This caption could be truthfully v on many a burial certificate and in bers that would appall, Bright's diabetes, gravel and stone in the bladder, inflammation of the bladder, dropsy, or all may be induced by causes leaped, perhaps least thought of, ar most dangerous is the back ache spr Don't dally with kidney pains. American Kidney Cure is a quick re and a powerful healer. — Cleanses and Sold by Detlor & Wallace.

Hats

We are sole agents for Wilkison and Carter, no better Hats are n

Shirts

We are showing a handsome line of Co Good, and also the CL BRATED KING SH

Suitings and Overcoatings.

We are showing the t range of Spring Sui and Overcoatings we had, Imported di by us from London Glasgow.

D. J. Hoga & SON.

THE PONTON TRIAL.

HOLDEN AND PARE.

in the Kingston Penitentiary.

ontion trial which has occupied the
of the public on and off for the
years has come to a close, and
n record as one of the most remark-
s in the history of the Dominion
is. On another page will be found
setting account of the proceedings of
It is quite likely that Mackie,
serve the full term to which he was
d. If public opinion is worth any-
that will assuredly be the result.
s for his release are already talked
of the saddest sights witnessed
return of this prisoner to the peni-
He went back after a tearful
of his family at Belleville, with a
m before him, while the other des-
riminals got light sentences.
n and Pare are now confined in the
n Penitentiary. They were taken
bourg on Tuesday last.
air escort Pare and Holden unfold-
n whereby they could have escaped
obourg jail had the opportunity
d itself. Holden pointed out defi-
in the jail locks, and referred to
that iron gratings were old and
d by age. He undertook to wager
could have liberated himself from
and found his way outside the jail
twenty minutes. He pointed out a
ar weak place in the jail which the
ies had hitherto overlooked, but
ney will at once have strengthened.
felons were handcuffed together,
larly remarked that given an op-
y they could free themselves in a
utes.
e penitentiary, when they were
over to chief keeper Hughes, the
ed greeted Holden as an old ac-
nce, saying, "Hello, Holden; you
e before were you not?" "Yes,"
hat individual. "You are an old
e of the lock works I think?"
ite right," affirmed Holden.
wo noted crooks appeared to be
and tranquil. Pare especially
not to mind his sentence in the

time of the revolt at St. Vincent
penitentiary Pare and Holden were
convicts who carried in the wound-
len. When Holden was in that
e remodelled the range and heating
as with great cleverness, and when
discharged the late minister of
Sir John Thompson, gave him \$200
vernment kit of tools worth several
dollars.
Roach passed through here en route
real to the home of his mother.
e arrived at Kingston Junction
e train stops ten minutes for re-
nts, he thought he would take a
the platform. His identity soon
known and in a few minutes quite
rowd began to gather around him.
edately jumped on a car and hid
from the gaze of the spectators,
ng that he was not on exhibition,
d speak to no person.

good turn deserves another."
ho have been cured by Hood's Sar-
are glad to tell others about it.
chooner S. & J. Collier unloaded
al at Bartlett's warehouse on
y.
n is working in the penitentiary
ith shop while Pare is given a job
rison stone pile.
Deseronto Tribune says the first
ere on Monday night, the fire-
the Lennox show "was good."
ther that night was not very good
orks even if they had been on the
me.

ASTORIA

or Infants and Children.

THE TURNING OF THE LEAVES

satisfactorily meet the wants of its patrons. It's a new season and with it come greater possibilities and opportunities. We have measured them carefully, and thoroughly believe we are now entering the greatest fall season we have known. It has been this store's plan to inculcate in the minds of the people, both by practice and precept, that they can get here what they want in dry goods and save money in coming. A carefully selected stock of the most approved things is here now—reliable goods—an abundance of them—such a choice as nowhere else pro- vided; and through it all you have the absolute security, that goes with dry goods that are first-class in every particular. No better time to do the choosing.

LADIES' KID GLOVES

You are safe as re-
gards style, safe as re-
gards quality, safe as
regards price, when
you buy your Gloves
here. We've the sole
selling agency for Perrin
Freres & Cie, France.
Best in the world. All
the popular lines in
Black, White and Colors,
buttoned, laced and
dome fasteners. **50c.
to \$175.**

LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS

We have a big stock
of 'em in all the new
Colors and Black, in
beavers and fancy curls
in great variety. Come
and inspect them **75c
to \$2.50 a yd.**

LADIES' FURS

Our new Ladies'
Furs are nearly all here,
the product of the best
fur houses in Canada.
Sable Ruffs, Sable Col-
lars, Sable Muffs, Ger-
man Otter Ruffs, Electric
Seal Ruffs and Collars,
Opera Collars, Gaunt-
lets and all kinds fur
trimmings.

Ladies' German made Jackets

Best workman-
ship, best fitting,
best styles, best
prices, in our
stock of imported
Ladies Jackets
ever shown in
Napanee. A look
at them will make
you want to wear
one. They're lined
with colored
silks and satins. Every
garment we sell is an adver-
tisement for us. A satisfied
buyer cannot help talking
of her purchase.

\$2.00 to \$15.00

Black AND Colored Dress Goods

No need to send
out of town for
your dress goods
while the Big
Store has such a
magnificent selec-
tion, and at prices
that can't be dup-
licated. Let us
introduce a few
of our popular
lines:—Black Silk
and Wool Mata-
lasse Figures,
Black Silk and Wool Blister
Effects, Broadcloths, Imper-
ial Cloths, Tweed Suitings,
Seabelle Serges, Homespun
Skirtings, 54in. Fancy Plaid
Worsted Skirt lengths,

**Double Fold Goods
from 12½c. to
\$2.50.**

a yard,

MEN'S CLOTHING

Proper clothing,
proper cloth, proper
trimmings, proper sew-
ing, proper fitting,
proper styles, and best
of all **Proper Prices.**
No matter what
shape you are, **Stout,
Slim, or Regular,** all
the same to us. We've
got 'em at \$3.50 to \$10.50
—Overcoats \$3.75 to
\$12.00.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

You're a well dress-
ed man? All right.
You take pleasure in
saving money when-
ever you can, though,
just the same, don't you?
Well there's great fun
in store for you at this
Men's Furnishings sec-
tion of ours.

Underclothing and
Shirts, Hats and Caps,
Ties, Collars, Cuffs,
Furs, etc.

Quality undoubted.
Cheapness certain.

What other stores
do well, we strive
to do better.

Deseronto Tribune says the fire-
ere on Monday night, the first
the Lennox show "was good."
ther that night was not very good
rks even if they had been on the
ne.

ASTORIA

Infants and Children.

Thos. H. Fletcher is on
every
wrapper.

ington 'A' Field Battery camped
gricultural grounds here on Fri-
t last. They were enroute to Des-
here they go into camp. They
aturday morning and their jour-
ugh the town was a novel sight for
paneans.

Kimmerly is still giving 25 lbs.
ow sugar for \$1. Remember we
all sugars cheaper than any store
Our 25c tea is better now than
re. You can get good tea 2 lbs for
r store. Good family flour \$1.75
dred, 3 plugs Briar or Napoleon
5c. Our Native Herbs 80c a box,
Golden Medical Discovery 85 cents

DECEIVED TO DEATH.

as to the Last Degree—Kidney
bles Stealthily Work Havoc—
t American Kidney Cure a
t Healer.

aption could be truthfully written
a burial certificate and in num-
would appall, Bright's disease,
gravel and stone in the bladder.
ation of the bladder, dropsy. Any
ay be induced by causes least sus-
perous least thought of, and yet
gerous is the back ache symptom.
ally with kidney pains. South
n Kidney Cure is a quick reliever,
weful healer. — Cleanses and cures.
Detlor & Wallace.

Hats

We are sole agents for the
Vilkison and Carter, and
o better Hats are made.

Hirts

We are showing a very
andsome line of Colored
ood, and also the CELE-
-RATED KING SHIRT.

tings and
ercoatings.

We are showing the finest
nge of Spring Suitings
nd Overcoatings we ever
ad, Imported direct
y us from London and
lasgow.

J. Hogan
& SON.

the product of the best
fur houses in Canada.
Sable Ruffs, Sable Col-
lars, Sable Muffs, Ger-
man Otter Ruffs, Electric
Seal Ruffs and Collars,
Opera Collars, Gaunt-
lets and all kinds fur
trimmings.

Double Fold Goods
from 12½c. to
\$2.50.
a yard,

What other stores
do well, we strive
to do better.

LAHEY & CO.

PERSONALS.

Misses Ethel and Emma Scott are visit-
ing friends at Bath this week.

Mr. H. R. Trumppour, Adolphustown,
returned to Toronto this week to attend his
final year at the University.

Mrs. Samuel Hawley, Gosport, is visit-
ing her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Rendall.

W. Garrett took in the Picton fair on
Wednesday.

Mrs. C. W. Fanning who has been
spending the past two months in town
with her mother, Mrs. W. V. Hosey, left
Sunday for her home, Olean, N. Y.

Miss Gertie Miller left on Tuesday for
New York where she will take a course in
the New York General Hospital as a train-
ed nurse.

Miss Tillie Brindley left on Monday last
for her home in Duluth, Minn., after a
months visit with friends in town.

Miss Lillian Brady, Harrowsmith, and
Miss Laura Butler, Belleville, are visiting
Mrs. M. J. Butler, Napanee.

H. E. Smith paid Picton a flying visit
Tuesday.

Mr. E. J. Pollard and Frank Grieves
paid Bath a flying visit on Wednesday.

Mr. Mark R. Rowse, Bath, was in
town on Monday and favored us with a
call.

D. B Taylor, who has been connected
with the Tweed News for the past year
and a half, will return home next week
for a few weeks, prior to his departure for
New York city.

Mayor Ryan, of Kingston, was the guest
of Mr. D. N. Hogan on Sunday last.

Miss Jenie Frizzell, is in Belleville visit-
ing friends.

W. A. Fuller, Tamworth, was in town
on Sunday.

Jas Styles has secured a situation in
Cobourg. He left on Thursday last for
that place.

F. G. Lockett, of Belleville, was in town
last week.

Miss Ethel Walker has returned from the
Kingston Hospital where she underwent a
successful operation for appendicitis.

We are pleased to see Samuel McCoy
around again after his severe illness.

Rev. Arthur Jarvis has removed from
the rectory to the premises lately occupied
by Thos. Johnson near the English church.

Mr. Wm. Taylor, of the Tweed News,
was in town on Sunday.

Miss Clark, of Tamworth, is visiting
Miss Beatrice Kouber, Mill st.

D. W. Allison was visiting in Kingston
Tuesday last.

J. A. Cathro will remove into the house
on Mill st. lately occupied by Mrs. J. N.
Lucas.

A. D. Moore and lady, of Portage, Wis-
consin, are visiting his brother, Mr. L. F.
Moore, North Fredericksburgh.

Mrs. Vrooman, sen., left here on Thurs-
day for Windsor, on a two week's visit
to her son.

Miss B. Warner, of Colebrook, spent
Saturday with friends in town.

Mrs. C. D. Wartman left on Friday for
Huron city, Michigan, for a two weeks
excursion, and expects to bring Miss Annie
McKim home.

Jas. Fraser, Dr. Meacham and Mr. May-
bee, Odessa, were in town on Wednesday.

Miss Sarah Allen expects to leave for
Sarnia on Saturday evening to visit friends.

M. B. Mills and family left for Cleve-
land by Grand Trunk excursion Friday
morning.

Robt. N. Switzer, of Philadelphia, was
calling on friends in Napanee this week
and took in the Centreville fair.

Mrs. John A. Shibley, Miss Myrtle Lake
and Mr. Selwood took in the Picton show
on Thursday.

Mrs. J. L. Boyes, Mrs. Rud Perry and
Mrs. Templeton attended the Picton show
on Thursday.

Mrs. Byard B. Shibley, of Wilton, left
Napanee on Thursday for Detroit.

Mrs. Harvey Lake, of Murvale, left Nap-
anee Thursday for Toledo.

W. S. Herrington made a trip to Toronto
Tuesday on business.

M. B. Demming visiting his daughter,
Mrs. Jno. Shibley, left for Providence last
Tuesday.

BIRTHS

TYNER—On Friday, Sept. 15th, the wife
of Mr. George Tyner, Lime Lake, of a
daughter.

Church of England Notes.

PARISH OF SELBY—Services for Sunday,
Oct. 1. St. Jude's, Napanee Mills, morn-
ing prayer and holy communion, 10:30, S.
S. 3; St. Jude's, Kingsford, evensong 3;
St. John's, Selby, S. S. 10, evensong 7.

CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sun-
day services. Holy Communion on 1st and
3rd Sundays of the month at the midday
service. On other Sundays at 8 a.m.
Matsins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 7 a.m. Prayers
are said daily in the Chapel at 9 a.m.

PARISH OF CAMDEN—Services Sunday
next. St. Luke, Camden East, morning
prayer and holy communion, 11 o'clock;
St. Anthony, Yarker, 3 o'clock; St. John,
Newburgh, 7 o'clock

If you have a razor that needs honing,
call on J. N. Osborne, at the Tichborne
house Barber shop.

At the cheese board in Napanee, on
Wednesday 780 cheese were boarded, 520
white and 260 colored. \$20 sold at 11½
cents. Thompson and Cleall were the
buyers.

The Salvation Army held a special meet-
ing in their barracks on Wednesday even-
ing last. After the usual proceedings cake
and coffee was served. Ensign Ward, who
was formerly stationed here conducted the
meeting. A number of soldiers were en-
rolled into the army.

1899 - AUTUMN AND FALL - 1899

Our autumn and fall goods have arrived comprising the latest
novelties in the British markets. Black and Fancy Worsteds, Scotch
English, Irish and Canadian Tweeds, and a handsome range of Blue and
Black English and Irish Serges.

We are making a special drive at J. N. Coats in

Bedford Cords, Herring Bone Strips, Whip-
cords and Venetians.

Our Coats are made by "MEN JOURNALMEN TAILORS" only, no girls
are employed at fine work here.

Our Guinea Trowsers are the best value in town, made of the finest
west of England stripes.

Also a special line of Ladies Scotch Wool Skirtings and Suitings.

"We cordially invite you to inspect these goods."

A perfect fit and the best of workmanship guaranteed.

J. A. CATHRO,
THE TAILOR.
Dundas Street East, Napanee.